



SENATOR BACON, OF GEORGIA.

His Amendment to the Tariff Bill Putting an Advalorem Duty of 20 Per Cent on Raw Cotton Was Adopted by the Senate Yesterday After a Stormy Debate.

for revenue. He contended that the tariff he proposed was strictly within the democratic lines of a revenue tariff. He contended that if a tariff for revenue was legitimate as democratic doctrine, then it was legitimate to put a revenue tariff on that product. He contended that while the democratic idea is that in laying a tariff revenue should be the prime object, it was essentially and necessarily democratic to see to it that no injury is done any section or any interest in such a bill. He contended that the position taken by his critics was defensible only on the grounds that they were free traders. If they were he would like to hear them so declare. The net result of the debate was that the Georgian completely silenced his critics. The amendment was adopted. This was really a big victory for the Constitution's position.

Story by Associated Press.

Washington, June 8.—By the decisive vote of 42 to 19 the senate today adopted an amendment to the tariff bill placing raw cotton, the great product of the south, on the dutiable list at 20 per cent ad valorem. It is the first time in the history of tariff legislation that a duty on cotton has been incorporated in a bill.

The amendment was proposed by Mr. Bacon, Ga., on his individual responsibility and without the approval of the finance committee, which thus far has been requisite to the success of every amendment except a minor one which went through by default.

The amendment led to a spirited debate, democratic senators disclosing a wide difference of views and at times exchanging sharp personal criticisms.

On the final vote six democrats, Bacon, Clay, of Georgia; Emery, of Louisiana; McLaurin and Tillman, of South Carolina, and Rawlins, of Utah, voted with the republicans for the Bacon amendment, while the negative vote was solidly democratic with one exception, Kyle, populist.

The debate on cotton took up the most of the day and but little progress was made on the bill. Early in the day the sugar schedule was passed over and the agricultural schedule taken up. Less than two pages were disposed of during the day. The paragraph on cattle went over, but the balance of the agricultural schedule up to and including paragraph 223 was agreed to and amendments except that of Mr. Bacon being rejected.

When the tariff bill was taken up at 12:20 p. m. Mr. Allison, of Iowa, requested that the sugar schedule be passed, stating that it would be considered tomorrow.

Bacon's Duty on Raw Cotton. The agricultural schedule being next, a number of amendments were offered by democrats, but all were rejected until Senator Bacon offered his amendment to be known as paragraph 225½, placing a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on raw cotton.

Mr. Bacon said the omission of this article from the dutiable list was a violation of the principles of the democratic platform that tariff taxation should be so imposed as to discriminate against no section. The tariff as a whole felt like a dead weight on the producer of cotton, raising the price of all articles essential to his use, and yet, on his article of production, raw cotton, he was "left in the lurch."

Last year the statistics showed that 55,000,000 pounds of cotton was imported into the United States, valued at \$5,000,000. The arrivals of foreign cotton were increasing constantly. Mr. Bacon said he addressed himself particularly to his democratic associates. Why should cotton be excluded from the benefits of a revenue duty if all other agricultural products were to have the benefits of such duties. Under the rule of consistency there should be a unanimous vote in favor of a duty on cotton.

Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, who was in

charge of the bill pending Mr. Allison's absence, indicated a readiness for a vote favorable to the amendment and Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, added:

"We are just dying to support the senator's amendment."

Mr. Chilton, democrat, of Texas, said the amendment would not raise the price of cotton.

"According to the Georgia senator (Bacon) there would be no diminution of the importation of Egyptian cotton, so that the only effect would be to give additional revenue on cotton without taking away the competition from foreign cotton."

Mr. Chilton said it was impossible to increase the price of cotton by a tariff so long as it was necessary to find a market for the surplus of American cotton, as was now the case, in Liverpool or in any other foreign market. It was with cotton as with wheat—the foreign price would fix the domestic price. Hence, the only result would be to increase the price on cotton goods.

Vest Takes Violent Issue.

Mr. Vest said the amendment would be adopted as it was in the line of increased duties of duty and would receive republican support for that reason and because it was calculated to cause dissension in the democratic party. He claimed that the addition of the 20 per cent provided would simply add that amount to the finished product. He took issue with Mr. Bacon on the contention that the amendment was in line with the platform adopted at Chicago.

"If," he said, "I had thought the platform meant what the senator from Georgia says it does, I would not have touched it any more than I would have touched a rattlesnake, knowing there was no whiskey within a hundred miles. God help us if the new evangelist prevails."

He expressed surprise at Mr. Bacon's statement that the cotton manufacturers needed assistance. He said it had generally been understood that the cotton manufacturers were exceptionally prosperous. In conclusion, Mr. Vest said that he had, as a southern democrat, always pointed with pride to the fact that cotton was admitted free of duty, as showing the democratic consistency in supporting free raw materials. Hence, his disappointment that this amendment should be proposed by a southern senator, as it would justify all support for the purpose of securing an excuse for increased compensatory duties on cotton manufactures.

He argued that the small importations could not affect the price of the entire domestic crop and said that the duty would only add to the price of cotton goods. Mr. Jones said the cotton growers would not be misled and be deceived by a proposition so plausibly cast as this.

Mr. Bacon answered briefly that if positiveness of assertion and vehemence were to control in this subject, then the senator from Missouri (Vest) would have his views prevail. But the senate was a forum of argument and no senator was to be put down by the vehemence of the senator from Missouri, however long and eminent his services might have been. Mr. Bacon became impatient at one point over frequent interruptions, the last one coming from Mr. Caffery.

"I think the senator has enough to do to answer the question addressed to him by the senator from Massachusetts yesterday," answered Mr. Bacon sharply.

The senator went on to say that the objectionable feature of the tariff in the past had been its sectionalism and its discrimination of one part of the country against the other.

Believes in "a Tariff for Revenue." But the democratic platform, recognizing a revenue tariff, insisted that it be free from sectional benefits and that there be perfect equality in burden or in benefit. Mr. Gray asked if Mr. Bacon believed in a tariff for revenue only. Mr. Bacon answered for himself that he believed in a tariff "for revenue" but not for a tariff "for revenue only."

He insisted that the tariff platform of the Chicago convention did not contemplate

HE SHOT DOWN HIS OWN CHILD

Thomas J. McClain Shoots His Five-Year-Old Son.

BULLET PIERCES THE BRAIN

The Inhuman Father Makes His Escape Before the Officers Arrive.

THE MOTHER'S PITIFUL STORY

She Says McClain Threatened To Kill the Child Several Times—He Has Been on a Drunken Spree. The Doctors Say the Child Will Die.

Last night about 7:30 o'clock Thomas J. McClain jumped from a bed on which he was lying in a half drunken stupor, and, seizing a pistol, sent a bullet into the brain of his little five-year-old son.

By the side of a table little Claude was finishing his evening meal, while the mother sang to the baby in the cradle. The father had been on a debauch for three or four days and lay upon the bed apparently asleep. It may have been that the prattle of the innocent child disturbed his drunken slumber. It was without a word of warning that he sprang from the bed, and, picking up a revolver, cocked it, and with an oath pulled the trigger. The man then ran from the room.

Mrs. McClain caught the little boy in her arms and his life blood dyed her dress.

The McClain home, where the tragedy occurred, is in the basement of a brick house at the corner of Wallace and South streets, or No. 18 Wallace street, which is very near the Wallace street school.

Pierced the Child's Brain.

The report of the pistol brought neighbors to the scene and the police were telephoned for help. Dr. Vincent came and examined the wound which the father's bullet had made. He found that the ball had struck the child in the back of the neck, crashed through the brain and came out through the skull near the right temple. The little sufferer still breathed, but with each breath the brains oozed from the cleft in the skull. The physician could give no hope; and when Call Officers Cruselle and Jolly arrived they found that they were wanted with Patrolman Dobbin to capture a man who had willfully murdered an innocent child, scarcely more than a babe, and that the man who fired the shot was the child's own father.

The Mother's Pitiful Story.

Between her moans and sobs of grief Mrs. McClain gave an account of the shooting. She said:

"My husband has been drinking for several days. He has been in a petulant humor while at home, and everything seemed to annoy him. He has complained about the noise my little boy made and has threatened, actually threatened to kill the child. I knew he was drunk and fussy, but God knows I never dreamed that so much of the brute could enter a father's heart as to shoot down in cold blood his own little babe. Tonight Claude was standing near a table. He had just finished his supper, and I was putting the infant to sleep. Mr. McClain was lying upon the bed and I thought he was asleep. Claude was laughing and prattling to himself, as little children will do. Mr. McClain made some remark about this about the child, and for the fourth or fifth time said something about killing the child. I thought, as I had done before when he talked in that way, that it was only the grumbling of a man under the influence of drink. Then I heard a pistol shot. He had risen from the bed, and, taking up his pistol, shot down the child. My God, it is past all belief."

Weeps Over the Cradle.

The baby in the cradle began to cry while the mother was talking, and she went over to the crib and rocked it to sleep, trying hard to sing some little song while her tears of anguish flowed fast down her cheeks.

The doctors were working upon the little patient, which lay upon the bed from which the father had risen to do his fiendish and deadly work. The young sufferer gazed around, while the moans of pain escaped from the half parted lips.

It was a heart-rending scene and among those in the room there was scarcely a dry eye.

The child may live through the day, but it is doomed to die from the wound inflicted by the father's hand.

Who McClain Is.

Tom McClain is a painter by trade and has been employed at the Southern Agricultural Works. When sober he is a steady workman and has provided well for his family. About a week ago he began to drink, and has been made a threat about "killing the brat" if it didn't let him alone. This threat was repeated several times, the man appearing to have suddenly taken a violent dislike to the boy.

The Man Escapes.

Immediately after the shooting McClain fled, and when the officers arrived on the scene he could not be found. He was sober enough to know the extent of his crime and sought safety in flight. All the police



HON. CHAS. A. TOWNE, THE BRILLIANT BIMETALLIST. He Was Yesterday Elected Chairman of the National Silver Republican Party. He Was Also the Chairman of the Provisional Committee Which Met Yesterday.

EXPLOSION INJURES MANY

MATCH DROPPED IN FIREWORKS FACTORY CAUSES EXPLOSION.

Skyrockets and Other Missiles Flew Through the Air—Building Destroyed—Damage \$50,000.

Chicago, June 8.—A match carelessly dropped by one of the workmen in the fireworks factory of M. Shure, at the corner of West Van Buren and Halsted streets, caused a terrific explosion a few minutes after 6 o'clock tonight.

It was shortly after the closing time of the factory and many of the workmen had gone home, otherwise the loss of life would have been very heavy.

As it was a number of employees were badly hurt and the flying rockets and candles struck several people who were passing on street cars and on the sidewalks.

Twenty-five persons were more or less injured by flying missiles and broken glass. The force of the explosion was so great that nearly all the windows in the block were demolished and the Shure building, which is a four-story structure, was badly damaged. Immediately following the explosion the building was ablaze from cellar to roof and the fire department had a desperate struggle before it succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

The building was almost entirely destroyed by the fire, however, and such portions of the large stock of fireworks as had not been scattered throughout the neighborhood by the explosion caused a wild panic in that portion of the city for a time.

The streets were crowded with people going to their homes and the street cars which pass the front of the building every minute, were packed with passengers. The flying missiles from the factory struck a number of people on the cars and one man who was gazing into a store window fully four hundred feet distant, had his attention suddenly attracted to other matters by a rocket which hit him squarely in the back.

He fell to the sidewalk unconscious and was carried to the hospital before he was able to give his name. The majority of those injured have received but trifling hurts and will be around within a day or two.

The loss to the building and contents is estimated at \$50,000.

LAWYERS FOUGHT, ONE IS SHOT

Coffee Picked Up a Chair and Sheppard Fired, Killing Him.

Junction City, Ark., June 8.—A bloody tragedy was enacted here today in a justice courtroom in which one man was murdered and which may result in the lynching of the murderer before morning. The dead man is W. B. Coffee, of Eldorado, and the slayer is J. J. Sheppard, of the same place.

Coffee and Sheppard were opposing counsel in a trial before Justice Wright.

During the progress of the case the attorneys became involved in a dispute and Coffee picked up a chair. Sheppard drew a pistol and fired four shots, killing Coffee almost instantly.

Sheppard is in the city jail under a heavy guard to prevent lynching.

MAYOR KILLED EX-MAYOR.

They Had Quarreled About a Decision in Small Suit.

Jonestown, Miss., June 8.—Ex-Mayor G. Mosley, a banker of this town, was shot and killed today by Mayor G. W. Wise, in the street in front of the latter's office. Wise is under arrest.

A small law suit in which Mosley was interested was tried before the mayor last week and the decision of the latter displeased Mosley. The ill feeling had been growing since, culminating in today's shooting.

Both men were armed and opinion differs as to which first made a threatening move.

SILVER WING HOISTS A FLAG

White Metal Faction of Republican Party Meets in Chicago.

THIRTY-TWO STATES PRESENT

Convention Declares Bimetallism Controlling Motive of Its Action.

HAS NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Old Party Is Put on Notice That the Money Question Is the Vital Issue and That It Will Control the New Faction.

Chicago, June 8.—Thirty-two states were represented at the first meeting of the provisional committee of the national silver republican party, which met in executive session at the Leland hotel today.

Besides the committeemen of the various states represented, over a hundred silver republicans were present from all parts of the country.

The states represented were: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming and West Virginia.

Promptly at 11 o'clock the meeting was called to order by ex-Congressman Charles O. Towne, of Minnesota.

Among other things Mr. Towne said: "We have other plans, or may have, and we believe in other things, such as the restoration of silver as basic or primary money along with gold is the first and controlling object of our activities. We shall remain so until the crescent of promise shall have rounded into the full army of success."

In conclusion he said the immediate business in hand was the determination of the time and place for holding a national convention, the membership of which could make an authoritative declaration of principles, the discussion and adoption of the plan of general organization in the states and territories would follow.

Committees, on order of business and plan of organization were then named, of which latter Senator Dubois, of Idaho, was made chairman.

A resolution passed admitting to the meeting the visiting silver republicans, who were not members of the provisional committee, and giving them all privileges except that of voting.

Although nothing has as yet been fully determined upon, a general plan of organization has been outlined by the leaders. This plan contemplates the appointment of chairmen of state committees.

At the night session resolutions were adopted outlining the plan of action to be pursued by the party and recommending the appointment of a national executive committee of seven which is to have personal control of the conduct of the party.

The resolutions were as follows: "Whereas it is not the province of this committee to anticipate the action of the national convention in the formation of a platform and declaration of principles, but

"Whereas, in order to preclude any basis for either misunderstanding or misrepresentation as to the object of this organization, it is prudent to make known the true principle of its existence; therefore

Resolved, That the silver republican party of the United States favors the immediate establishment of bimetalism by the independent action of United States Congress through the free coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 and the clothing of both metals equally with every attribute of full money, with the right to every debtor to choose which coin shall be the basis of payment; and

Resolved, That the achievement of this great object is deemed by the committee to be of political importance and shall form the controlling motive of our political action until it is accomplished.

"Your committee on plans and organization for the silver republican party of the United States hereby submit to this our report.

"First. We recommend the appointment of a national executive committee of seven members, including the national chairman to be elected by the chairman of the national committee.

"Second. That this committee be empowered to take such action as may be necessary in order to fill any vacancies existing or which may exist at any time in the national committee.

"Third. That the executive committee with the advice and consent of the national committee is authorized to call a national convention of the silver republican party to meet at such time and place as they may designate and to perfect the necessary details therefor.

"Fourth. In those states where organizations are not complete the members of the national committee for such states shall take such steps under the direction of the national executive committee as are necessary to complete such organizations."

The resolutions were signed by Fred T. Dubois, Idaho, chairman; J. J. Harper, Ohio; J. D. Clarkson, Missouri; E. C. Watkins, Michigan; A. J. Mossett, Kentucky; H. Stevenson, Colorado; Charles A. Towne, Minnesota, and Ben S. Dean, secretary, New York.

Charles S. Towne, of Minnesota, was elected permanent chairman of the national committee.

The larger part of the evening session was after the adoption of the resolutions given up to informal discussions.

The members of the national committee are: Alabama, Cutler Smith; Arkansas, Thomas B. Baker; California, Nathan Cole; Colorado, A. M. Stevenson; Connecticut, Joseph Sheldon; Delaware, Charles G. Prentiss; Idaho, F. T. Dubois; Illinois, James H. Teller; Indiana, P. J. Yanvorst; Iowa, William Connors; Kansas, Frank B. Lawrence; Kentucky, A. J. Mossett; Louisiana, L. L. Carri; Massachusetts, Norman Cameron; Michigan, C. E. Watkins; Minnesota, Frank A. Day; Missouri, J. D. Clarkson; Montana, Charles S. Hartman; Nebraska, D. D. Gregory; New Jersey, James H. Fleming; New York, Ben S. Dean; North Dakota, H. M. Zett; Ohio, J. J. Harper; Oklahoma, F. S. Peck; Oregon, Charles W. Talmadge; South Dakota, B. H. Lien; Utah, W. C. Jones; Washington, G. W. Thompson; West Virginia, J. B. Menager; Wisconsin, D. S. Powell; Wyoming, A. A. Johnson.

CALHOUN VISITS PRESIDENT

COMMISSIONER CONVERSES WITH MCKINLEY AND JUDGE DAY.

Cuban Visitor Carefully Refrained from Talking After Leaving the White House.

Washington, June 8.—W. J. Calhoun, of Illinois, the special courier sent to Cuba by President McKinley, arrived from New York this afternoon at 4 o'clock and with Judge Day proceeded to the white house.

President McKinley and Judge Day listened to Mr. Calhoun's description of the situation in the war-ridden island and to the conclusions reached by him.

Mr. Calhoun preferred not to talk of the interview further than to say he had reported to the president what he had seen and heard. Mr. Calhoun has an appointment to meet the president in the morning, when he will again go over his impressions.

The report of Consul General Lee in the Ruiz case is in the city, having been brought here by Mr. Fishback, the secretary who accompanied Mr. Calhoun to Cuba.

Mr. Calhoun expressed great surprise at the publication of what purported to be General Lee's report this morning. He said the document had been sealed in Consul General Lee's office in the regular official way and delivered to Mr. Fishback, who brought it to New York and to Washington. He was unable to understand how it could have become public.

Mr. Calhoun carefully refrained from expressing any opinion as to the probable policy of the president in acting on the Cuban question, declaring that he had been to the island simply to learn facts and to report what he had seen and heard.

On the prospects of the continuation of the war, the condition of the suffering Americans and General Lee's firm attitude as an American representative, Mr. Calhoun spoke in terms similar to those he used in his published interview.

There was a revival of Cuban talk about the senate today on account of the return of Mr. Calhoun. The republican senators, some of them members of the foreign relations committee, say there is no doubt that the president will take action as soon as Mr. Calhoun's report is received.

8,000 WELL ARMED CUBANS

THESE OCCUPY A SMALL PORTION OF THE ISLAND.

There Are Many Others Who Are Not Armed—Regulars Kicking on Paper Money Question.

Havana, via Key West, June 8.—After months passed in compiling data, which is confirmed by competent, well informed, impartial parties, the correspondent of the Associated Press is able to announce that in the country comprised between Cape San Antonio, Pinar del Rio and Jucaro-Moron military line of the province of Puerto Principe, there are 8,000 insurgents well armed with rifles and sub-divided into small bands.

The latter live during the best part of the year in the woods and mountains. Besides these bands there are many thousands of Cuban natives in the insurgent camps who are either unarmed or only armed with machetes.

In the "concentrated" towns there are only small numbers of men, the greater part of the inhabitants being women and children. A certain amount of dissatisfaction is felt among battalions among the regular troops on account of the paper money question, but no riots have occurred and it is believed Captain General Weyler will shortly settle the monetary question.

In the meanwhile the financial question is becoming more depressing. While Captain General Weyler was at Placetas recently the insurgents attacked the town of La Quinta during the night.

The insurgents were repulsed with slight losses on both sides.

CITY BUYS THE COUNTY JAIL

Greenville, S. C., June 8.—(Special.)—The city authorities have purchased the old jail building, on Jail street, from the county and are having it thoroughly renovated and will, in two or three days, transfer the present city guardhouse to these quarters. The building and lot cost the city \$4,500, and this is considered a good bargain.

GREAT FACTOR IN SHAPING POLITICS

Silver Republican Meeting in Chicago Watched with Great Interest.

IS REGARDED AS OMINOUS

Members Are In It Simply and Solely for the Good of the Cause.

TOWNE BECOMES ACTIVE LEADER

Those in the Movement Have All Been Prominent in Their Old Party.

Washington, June 8.—(Special.)—The meeting of representative silver republicans at Chicago today is regarded here at the national capital as the most important political move of the year.

Back of the meeting and the organization which has been perfected, there is a movement, which promises to be a great factor in shaping the politics of the future. A political movement it is, and yet in no sense a movement of politicians as the term is generally understood; for the men who are in it and of it are devoting their time and their energies toward its success without thought or hope of personal reward. They are in it simply and solely for the good of the cause—a cause for which they have made personal sacrifices, but for the success of which they continue to work because they are convinced that it is the cause of right.

Republican leaders regard this movement as ominous. They see in this organization of silver republicans the channel through which members of their party will be added to the already great army of silver advocates. Silver men, no matter with what party they are affiliated, look with high favor on this active organization of former republicans as perhaps the most potent factor in securing recruits for the battles of the future. As for the men who are themselves the leaders of the movement, they have little to say beyond the simple declaration that what they do, they do because they believe it is right, and because they consider that in so doing they are making more practical contributions to the silver cause than they could make in any other way.

Towne the Active Leader. Teller and Cannon, Dubois and Pettigrew and Mantle, Hartman and Towne, these are some of the men who are at the back of this new organization. All men of brains, all active and enthusiastic friends of silver.

All of them have been prominent in the work of perfecting this organization, but upon the broad shoulders of the brilliant son of Minnesota has fallen the heaviest burden, for he has devoted his entire time to it as the head of the provisional committee. He was not in congress through his brilliant oratory and he has added to it by his powers as an organizer. Towne lost his seat in congress because he refused to follow the Wall street money plank in the republican platform, but out of congress and defeated he is a bigger man than most of those who are members of that body. He is one of the men who are destined to be political factors in the future.

This much of the men who are the active head of the silver republican movement. He was about to take the train for Chicago when I got from him a short talk about the meeting and the movement.

An Important Conference.

"We will have thirty states represented and we think that in view of the circumstances that is an excellent showing. What has been most pleasing to those of us who have been active in this movement is the strength that has developed in the states which will form the battle ground of the future. Take Ohio for instance. The man who presided at our meeting in Columbus was a former chairman of the republican state committee and allied with the movement are a number of men who have been prominent in their support of the republican party in the past—men of these men who cast their ballots for McKinley last November. This is as true of other states in the middle west as it is of Ohio.

"The meeting is for conference. Just what will be done at it cannot be said, but whatever is done will be for the furtherance of the great cause in which we have enlisted. There is nothing selfish in it; there is nothing of the desire for office nor the anxiety for political prominence which sometimes actuates men in their movements. I think you will agree, and the country will agree, that the men who gave up principle all that men in public life hold dear, the men who for principle severed their connection with their party and left the convention at St. Louis, were not then actuated by selfishness; nor are they now. What they are doing is for the good of the cause as they see it.

An Organization Urged.

"After the defeat in November many republicans who had followed our advice and supported the silver candidate for the presidency wrote us asking what of the future. They had separated themselves from the republican party and would not go back to it in its support of the gold standard. Many of them were not ready to declare alliance with the democratic party—some for the sentimental reason that they had always been fighting democracy; others for the more practical reason that they wanted to be entirely sure of the democratic strength in its silver advocacy. The 'harmony' talk which the gold standard men put up so vigorously immediately after the election, they feared might have its effect upon the democracy of the future. In other words they felt that democracy was on trial and until its period of probation was passed they preferred to hold aloof. So they wrote of the future and many of them urged the necessity of maintaining separate organization.

Where the Recruits Come From.

"The wisdom of this was apparent to us for many reasons. From a practical standpoint it is evident that the recruits to the silver cause in the future must come from republican ranks. The men who voted for Bryan in the last campaign can be counted on to vote for the silver candidate in 1900—there is no question about that. But the returns of that election show that we need recruits. The only place to get them is from the ranks of those who voted for McKinley. That there are thousands of those who were driven by doubt to cast their vote against the silver candidate, that thousands who took the promises of the republicans seriously and took just as seriously their predictions of the inevitable

disaster which would follow the election of Bryan, are now ready to acknowledge their mistakes and to join the silver forces, there can be no doubt. Our ranks are being recruited daily from these men. They will come to us—they might hesitate before going over and taking a place in democratic ranks.

"It was the knowledge of the feeling of these men which was largely responsible for this organization of the silver republicans. The work of perfecting the organization has gone ahead rapidly, and, as I have said, most successfully. The meeting at Chicago is the first of the national committee which has been chosen and of which I have been the acting chairman. The work is, of course, in its infancy, but the reports are certainly most favorable. Our recruits are from the McKinley ranks and every day is adding to their number."

As to International Bimetallism.

"What effect is the international bimetallism movement having?" I asked. "Of course a great many people are being fooled by those efforts to bring about international bimetallism. Now, so far as the president is concerned I do not want to appear for an instant as doubting his sincerity and his honesty in this matter. He



JOHN A. MORRIS. Who was elected a member of the water board to succeed Major John A. Fitten.

It is undoubtedly hopeful that the European view of the commissioners will bring about results. Nor do I doubt the honesty and the sincerity of his commissioners. All three of them are men of high character, of integrity, and honestly desirous of bringing about results if possible. General Fitten is an able student of the financial question, Senator Wolcott is sincere in his desire to do something for silver, and Vice President Stevenson is a consistent bimetallist. But their mission cannot be productive of results in the line of real bimetallism. The conditions are against them. An analysis of the reports of their conferences abroad shows the futility of the efforts in this line. To be sure the headlines which the republican newspapers put over the dispatches would seem to indicate that the commissioners were receiving much encouragement, but the dispatches themselves do not bear out the headlines in their declarations. Take the Mellie speech, for instance. The republican headlines made that appear as full of encouragement to the Americans and to the so-called cause of international bimetallism. And yet at that the French premier said was that the conditions in France seem favorable for action in concert with Germany in such a movement when great Britain leads the way—or words to that effect. The fact, of course, is that no matter how much talk the commissioners might be able to find among the people, among the producing classes, and among the money system, that talk could not and would not affect the action of the governments of Great Britain and Germany; for the money power—it is not exactly like the expression, and yet it is a thoroughly good expression—controls the policies of these governments and will continue to control them. To expect the men who are professing so greatly by existing conditions to consent to a change which would take away the bulk of their profits, is to expect the impossible.

Quick Action Desirable.

"The visit abroad of the commissioners will avail nothing. And yet I am thoroughly glad the visit has been made. We want to see the efforts at international bimetallism brought to heel, and the sooner this is done the better it will be for the true cause of bimetallism. There are just two things which will greatly strengthen the silver cause in the country. One of these is the demonstration of the futility of the republican plan to bring prosperity by increasing the tariff taxes. Right there I wish you would quote me as commenting heartily the policy of Congressman Bailey in the house and of the democratic leaders of the senate in throwing no obstructions in the way of the tariff bill. The sooner that bill is enacted into law the sooner will the people find that the republican plan for curing the ills and bringing about prosperity is an utter failure. At the same time and as quickly as possible we want to know about the international situation known. That there can be no international movement where everything depends upon Great Britain must be evident to everybody who is at all familiar with the situation; and yet many honest republicans hope that something may be accomplished by the present movement. When they have their eyes opened the silver cause will be greatly strengthened, and therefore the sooner the demonstration comes the better it will be for us.

Three Friendly Armies.

Speaking of the relative positions of the different elements of silver forces, Mr. Towne said: "Democrats, populists and silver republicans are advancing like three friendly armies upon a citadel. When the time comes for the selection of leaders for the great contest it is, of course, highly probable that they will be chosen from the greatest army in point of numbers, but the democratic party must show that it is true to its principles. There must be no compromise of principles. The question of silver restoration must be the one great issue in 1900 as it was in 1896, and if it is, victory will come."

Will Make Commencement Address.

Augusta, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—Hon. C. C. Thomas leaves tonight for Camilla, where he has been invited to deliver the commencement address at the Camilla high school tomorrow evening. Mr. Thomas will speak on the relation of citizens to the government.

Decision of Great Importance to Users of Ice and Refrigerating Machinery.

The well-known De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company, of New York, has, after five years litigation, obtained a final decision in the United States court of appeals, making users of the De La Vergne Company, which are estimated to amount to not less than \$200,000.

COMMENCEMENT AT EMORY COLLEGE

Exercises Have Been Brilliant and Entertaining from Beginning to End.

MEDALS WERE AWARDED

The Winners Made High Marks and Deserve Great Praise.

LITERARY SOCIETIES HAD HOT DEBATE

The Declarations Were Many and the Young Men Were at Their Best. The Programme Rendered.

Covington, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—Oxford is full of visitors. Every house in the village is thrown open to guests. The patrons and friends of Emory college are here by the hundreds. The culture, refinement and beauty of Georgia gathered here annually, and never have they gathered in greater numbers than at the progressing commencement.

The chapel was taxed to its utmost capacity on Friday night, when the freshman exercises took place. Under the management of Professors Griffin and Johnson this department of the college has had a year of great prosperity. The declaration of the twelve chosen speakers was of the highest order, fully up to the standard of former years. The following were the programme: A. H. Barton, Spread, Ga.; Madison Bell, Atlanta, Ga.; C. D. Blackwell, Jasper, Fla.; A. C. Brom, Newman, Ga.; L. S. Bullard, Milledgeville, Ga.; J. S. Candler, Oxford, Ga.; L. S. Coburn, Savannah, Ga.; G. H. McCook, Ashburn, Ga.; M. L. Neal, Cluesee, Ga.; J. N. Peacock, Quitman, Ga.; T. W. Wilson, Wareboro, Ga.

The declaration medal was won by Lambert S. Coburn, the smallest and youngest of the contestants, but a very finished declaimer. The scholarship, which consists of one year's free tuition in the college and which is awarded to the student making the highest average, was won by Mr. T. W. Wilson, of Wareboro, Ga.

On Saturday night when the freshman class declared for the freshman medal, which is offered by the faculty, there was a larger crowd than on the previous night. The freshman programme was as follows: B. S. Brannan, Oxford, Ga.; W. D. Domingos, Waycross, Ga.; L. R. Jenkins, Shiloh, Ga.; D. Lott, Waycross, Ga.; J. A. Merton, Sharon, Ga.; T. W. Moore, Bolton, Ga.; H. Muse, Atlanta, Ga.; M. Simmons, Oxford, Ga.; W. W. Tendall, Macon, Ga.; W. C. Wardlaw, Wareboro, Ga. The medal for the best declaimer was won by Mr. T. W. Wilson, of Wareboro, Ga.

Sunday morning the commencement service was presided by Rev. R. N. Sledge, D. D. of Danville, Va. His subject was "Christian Heroism." It was one of the clearest and most brilliant sermons ever preached here on such an occasion. Sunday night Dr. Andrews, of Alabama, an old alumnus of Emory, preached to hundreds of his admirers. His theme was "Our Debt to Humanity."

Sunday morning was the day for the greatest declamation contest of all. Sophomore day has always been distinctly declamation day. The faculty had chosen for this occasion eleven from a very large class:

R. Campbell, Stone Mountain, Ga.; A. G. Candler, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga.; R. D. Feagin, Macon, Ga.; M. W. Harris, Ringgold, Ga.; W. F. Johnson, Savannah, Ga.; A. J. Little, Eatonton, Ga.; B. F. Mann, Conyers, Ga.; F. S. Palmer, Nashville, Tenn.; J. A. Smith, Whites Plains, Ga.; J. D. Smith, Oxford, Ga.; C. M. Woodward, Winchester, Tenn.

The splendid declamation of these representatives of the college has never been equaled. While the medal was awarded to Mr. W. F. Johnson, of Savannah, Messrs. B. F. Mann, F. S. Palmer, G. F. Venable and Mr. C. M. Woodward were remarkable for their excellence.

At 4 o'clock the climax of excitement of the commencement was reached, when the chosen representatives of the two literary societies met to cross the literary and argumentative swords. Emory's debating societies are acknowledged to be among the best in the south and the champion selected for this debate sustained the reputation.

The subject for debate was: "Resolved, That the possession of Cuba by the United States would be of mutual advantage." The affirmative side was championed by the representatives of Phi Gamma Delta, Messrs. R. J. Travis, H. S. Phillips and G. M. Eakes. The negative by F. S. Palmer, Mr. Rucker, and Mr. A. D. Kean, R. G. Smith and W. P. Bloodworth.

The audience seemed to concede the decision to the negative side, but the judges rendered the award to the affirmative. After the debate the following medals were awarded in departmental work: Boynton medal to Mr. W. P. Bloodworth, Palmer medal to Mr. R. J. Travis, Eigham medal to Mr. N. C. Napier, Philip medal to Mr. H. O. Smith, Reppard Greek medal to Mr. M. M. Murphy, Latin medal to Mr. Rucker, Piko medal to Mr. John W. Johnson, Johnson \$25 prize to Mr. W. P. Bloodworth.

Monday night the alumni banquet took place at the library room of Seney hall. About 250 of the old graduates were present. This was a very festive affair. This association is paying the salary of one of the professors in the college, but not at the expense of the college. The interest in the new library building, which is now going up, there is not a more hopeful sign for the future of Emory than the love of alumnus candidates by a patriotic and patriotic spirit.

Today was junior day, with the following programme: Groves Colbert Grassdale, Ga.; R. B. Dixon, West Point, Ga.; F. H. Ficklin, Washington, Ga.; Tucker, Irvin, Washington, Ga.; A. K. McKemie, Talbotton, Ga.; C. W. Morrison, Rome, Ga.; M. M. Murphy, Barnesville, Ga.; C. M. Sanford, Tampa, Fla.; E. L. Sparkman, Tampa, Fla.; Richard Spear, Covington, Ga.; John S. Tilly, Conyers, Ga.; J. C. Woodbridge, Columbus, Ga.

The medal was awarded to Mr. F. H. Ficklin, of Washington, Ga.

Tomorrow Dr. Collier, of Nashville, Tenn., delivered the literary address before the societies.

REPUBLICANS CARRY ELECTION

They Won Out in Chicago Judicial Election.

Chicago, June 8.—The judicial election yesterday was carried by the republicans, who elected all of their candidates by a plurality of about 12,000 in the city, and 4,000 in the county outside of the city. Although the ticket was called "Republican," it included all the forces of the party now on the bench of the circuit court, eight republicans and six democrats. In addition to the judges of the circuit court, one judge of the superior court and one justice of the supreme court were voted for, but Magruder, for the latter position, and Brentano, for the former, were endorsed by both republicans and democrats.

The silver party had five candidates in the field for the circuit bench, but its candidates secured but about one-fifth as many votes as the republicans. The interest in the election was small, scarcely half the regular vote being polled.

The amended Corbett and Little law was overwhelmingly adopted.

LUCY COBB GIRLS FINISH THEIR WORK

Commencement Exercises at the Institute Ended Last Night.

THE PRIZES WERE AWARDED

Graduating Exercises Were Interesting and Captivating.

MR. RICHARDSON DELIVERED THE ADDRESS

Recitations and Vocal and Instrumental Music Charmed the Large Audience Present.

Athens, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—Lucy Cobb commencement is over and the universal verdict is that it was one of the most brilliant and successful in the history of that institution.

The graduating exercises tonight were as beautiful as they were interesting and each participant acquitted herself with great credit.

The exercises opened with the "Angels' Serenade," rendered by Misses Ruby Wight, Annie Hobbs and Rosa Woolfolk. Misses Vena Smith was especially successful in her recitation of "The Little Sister," Misses Jessie and Willie Kate Reid, who have been the favorite participants of the commencement, gave a vocal duet, "La Vie Boiteuse," in a charming manner.

The class prophecy came in the shape of a dialogue between Misses Ruby Wight and Annie Hobbs. "The Life Boat" in a charming manner. "One of the most excellent recitations of the evening and one that received much praise was that of Miss Jessie Reid, of Atlanta, who recited, 'The Honor of the Woods.' Her impersonation of the old trapper was perfect.

Miss Alice Joseph, of Columbus, sang the vocal solo, "Ash, So True," after which Miss Lucy Vincent Durham acquitted herself with great credit in the recitation of "Rocket's Christmas."

Miss Willie Kate Reid, of Atlanta, was no less successful than her sister in the recitation of "An Easter with Parepa." The rendition of the "Minuet," by Misses Wight, Mumford, Hodgson, Carlton, Morgan and Born was excellent.

The pantomime, "A Romance on the Ganges," was rendered with splendid effect.

Miss Mary Mumford sang "Goodby," after which the valedictory was read by Miss Jessie Cleary Reid, of Atlanta, the first Oxford graduate, who is a member of one of the most brilliant pupils who ever attended the institute.

Mr. A. L. Hull, president of the board of trustees, gave the diplomas to the following young ladies:

Latin Course—Misses Jessie Cleary Reid, Lily Hortense—Misses Eulalia Barrett, Vincent Durham and Garland Smith.

French and English Course—Misses Ruby Wight, Annie Traver Hobbs and Alice Estelle Joseph.

Electives—Misses Rosa Louise Woolfolk, Eva E. Davidson, Willie Katherine Reid, Catherine Mathilde Howard, Martha Levin Smith, Mary Serena Mumford, Rolla Cridley Hammond, Ella Belle Morrison, Glenn Johnson, Jennie Alice Bradley.

Special certificates—Misses Viny Belle Edson, Susan Winn Banks and Willie Burke.

The Senior Reception.

After the exercises at the chapel the senior reception was held at the "Villa," where a number of the friends of the graduating class assembled to congratulate the graduates and to witness the completion of college duties.

Tomorrow evening the young ladies will return to their several homes, and Lucy Cobb institute will be deserted for several months.

The annual literary address was delivered this morning by Hon. F. H. Richardson, of Atlanta. He had as his subject, "The True Aim of Education," and his address was one of ability and eloquence. He spoke of the necessity of education as the basis of the uplifting of the morals of a people and in the advancement of civilization. The best hope of the country was declared to be in the educational work of the future. An appeal was made for liberal endowments of educational institutions and for the emulation of the acts of such men as Seney and Girard.

The rise and progress of the education of women in this country was discussed, and an eloquent tribute was paid to Georgia's work in making the initial movement in this direction.

The address was characterized by a wealth of literature was referred to, and a plea made for more liberality toward women in all occupations consistent with her womanliness.

The new woman was referred to as not a dangerous personage, and as a myth, so far as this section of the country is concerned.

During the course of his remarks, Mr. Richardson paid a high tribute to the work being done by Lucy Cobb institute for the education of women.

Miss Jessie Reid, of Atlanta, won the diamond ring in the oratorical contest. Miss Reid recited last night. The decision was rendered at the conclusion of the programme.

The prizes were awarded as follows: Contest in instrumental music, Miss Mabel Housa, Athens, Ga.

Contest in vocal music, Miss Mary Mumford, Cartersville, Ga.

Contest in French, Miss Cassie Briscoe, Athens, Ga.

Improvement in art, Miss Blackbear, Athens, Ga.

Improvement in instrumental music, Miss Isabel Alice Joseph, Columbus, Ga.

The Trotting Association has already listed some of the best running and trotting horses in the state. They have in all

In Feeble Health

Unable to do Her Work—Nervous and Tired—All These Troubles Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"For the past four years I have been in feeble health, and for two years past, owing to change of climate, I have not been able to do my work. I was nervous and had a tired feeling and was under the treatment of physicians, but I continually grew worse. My husband insisted on my trying Hood's Sarsaparilla and I finally consented, and began taking it the first of June, 1896. The first bottle did me so much good that I continued with it, and after taking four bottles and one bottle of Hood's Pills I am able to do my work, and the tired, nervous feeling is entirely cured." Mrs. G. N. Hosza, Suwanee, Ga.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Hood's Pills Kill Headache. 25c.

arranged for twenty races during the week. Baseball and bicycles have not been left out. A first prize of \$150 has been offered for the champion of south Georgia and fresh teams are entering for the contest every day. Handsome prizes are offered for bicycle races.

Governor Atkinson, General Gordon and John T. Graves will be the speakers of the week. Balloon ascensions, fireworks.



STONY KEEL. The Newton county man who is on trial in the United States court for making moulds to make counterfeit money.

soldiers' reunion, barbecue and many other attractions are on the programme. Quitman is expecting a large crowd and a great time.

CANDIDATES ARE MAKING WAR

Applicants for Postmaster's Place at Warrenton Kept Busy.

Warrenton, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—The contest for postmaster of Warrenton is now on its great shape. Captain R. C. Rhodes, a rock-ribbed republican, and Colonel William M. Howes, a dyed-in-the-wool populist and the present representative of Warren county in the legislature, are the applicants. Captain Rhodes is endorsed by a large number of the best citizens of the town and county and has the indorsement of Colonel A. E. Buck.

But the friends of Colonel Howes have fled with the postoffice department charges of fraud against Captain Rhodes in that he obtained his indorsement under pretense of applying for a position in the revenue department and not for the postoffice here.

Allegations charging an immoral character and incapacity have also been filed against the captain. These have had the effect of holding up his appointment.

FIRST GEORGIA WATERMELONS

The Car Left Quitman for New York Yesterday.

Quitman, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—The first carload of Georgia watermelons was shipped from here today. It was a fine car and averaged fully twenty-five pounds. The melons were raised by Mr. J. A. Wilson, a prosperous farmer who lives five miles south of this city, and were gathered from a patch of twenty acres.

The car was consigned to a New York firm and Mr. Wilson is expecting large returns, as he realized a handsome price for them here. Another car was loaded here today, but will not be shipped until tomorrow.

These were raised by A. C. Powell and sold free on board cars here to Groover & Co. of this city, for \$150.

The melon business here will be in full blast before the week is out, as there are about ten people who will ship between now and Friday.

CULBERSON BREAKS RECORDS

Texas Governor Has Vetted More Bills Than Any Predecessor.

Austin, Tex., June 8.—Governor Culbertson today did something unprecedented in Texas history by vetting at one time four bills passed by the regular session of the legislature recently closed.

During this session he vetoed sixteen bills more than any previous governor has ever before negatived and today he added four more to the list.

The most important of the bills vetoed today is a general occupation tax bill, which sought to tax everybody and every industry in the state to increase the revenues.

The governor says that while the object of the bill is commendable, he must veto it because it would authorize the circulation of obscene literature, sanction gambling by pool selling and legalize the fire insurance companies now operating in the state and which have lately been prosecuted.

WILL HE GET CUBA PLUM?

Said That Ex-Congressman Aldrich Will Be Consul General.

Washington, June 8.—Ex-Congressman Frank Aldrich, of Chicago, is in the city. His purpose in visiting Washington at this time is to consult with Special Commissioner Calhoun respecting affairs in the island of Cuba.

While Mr. Aldrich declines to commit himself in any way, it is confidently believed by his friends that he has been selected by President McKinley for the office of consul general to Cuba and that he will relieve General Lee before long.

Beautiful Young Woman Dies.

Rome, Ga., June 7.—(Special.)—Miss Sallie Ombert, one of the most lovely young women of Rome, died at her home here this morning.

Business

Not Rashness

Good economic reasons inspire the reductions that are now current here. We are going to move across the street to 30 Whitehall. It is wise policy to get the stock as small as possible before we start the tumult and confusion of changing locations.

The lines that have been cut to the heart are all fresh and new. Most of them were received within the last six weeks—this summer's styles. It's like being given money to save it on such elegant footwear. All the latest shapes and effects for men, women and children.

JAMES E. CARLTON, Successor to McKeldin & Carlton, 23 Whitehall Street.

BARNES NAMED FOR MARSHAL

PRESIDENT NOMINATES MAN FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Fullwood Goes to Washington To Push His Claims for the Cedar-town Postoffice.

Washington, June 8.—(Special.)—The president today nominated John A. Barnes, of Thomson, to be marshal for the southern district of Georgia.

This has been one of the appointments slated from the first and Barnes has in reality had no opposition.

Two Georgia postoffices will change hands as the result of today's appointments. These are Buford, Gwinnett county, where Lizzie Hamilton is appointed, and Chocoma, Walker county, which F. J. Murphy gets.

John Fullwood, the populist leader of the Polk county and the seventh district, is here looking after chances for his confirmation as postmaster at Cedartown. He finds that the Georgia senators are fighting his confirmation and that there is very little chance for him in the near future.

He sees nothing in it here, but he bought a round-trip ticket and says he may come back to stir up a fight.

What Clay Really Said.

In Senator Clay's speech, printed in The Constitution, the types make it appear that he said: "The democratic party has always declared for a tariff for protection."

It should read: "The democratic party has time and again declared in favor of a tariff for revenue and against protection."

Long Staple Cotton Facts.

Senator Clay had read and placed on the record today a letter from A. F. Brantley, of Blackshear, giving the facts and figures concerning the growth of long staple cotton and showing how the Egyptian cotton comes in competition with it.

Carolina Postoffices.

North Carolina postoffice appointments are as follows: Day Book, Yancey county, S. E. Ray; Eure, Gates county, R. C. Felton; Gravel Hill, Bladen county, Isaac Murphy; Jamesville, Martin county, S. H. Spruill; McLeansville, Guilford county, A. M. Rumley; Judson, Swain county, N. J. Howard.

Ed M. Durant, of Atlanta, spent today in Washington. He is appointed, and is expected to take in the queen's jubilee.

SEVERE HAIL AND WIND STORM

Did Much Damage in Hawkinsville and Vicinity.

Hawkinsville, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—A severe storm, which passed over Hawkinsville and vicinity this afternoon, did much damage to property and lives. So far as heard from, and area twenty miles long by five wide was covered. The crops are beat to the ground and in many sections are a total loss.

KILPATRICK LOVE SPRINZ'S WIFE?

Man's Body Is To Be Examined
for Examination.

THE PRISONER IS NOW IN JAIL

Investigative Jones Seems To Have Woven
a Strong Chain of Evidence.

IS VISITING ATLANTA

Admits That There Is a Strong
Chain of Circumstantial Evidence
Against Him.

June 8.—(Special).—The murder of John Sprinz, which has been the subject of so much speculation, is now being examined by Detective Bill Jones, of Atlanta, for the purpose of examining the character and location of the fatal wound on the head made, presumably, by a heavy substance, perhaps a brick.

Investigative Jones arrived from Savannah this afternoon, in anticipation of having the body of John Sprinz returned to Atlanta for examination tomorrow. This morning the body is expected to throw some light on the tragedy. Detective Jones will employ a prominent Macon physician to make the examination.

The Constitution's exclusive publication of the arrest of Dr. J. J. Jones, at Midville yesterday, charged with the murder of Sprinz, was read with interest in Macon.

After the murder and burial of John Sprinz, Mrs. Sprinz returned from Macon to her home in Atlanta, where she was met by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Davis. Detective Bill Jones, who was working on the case against Kilpatrick, removed Mrs. Sprinz from the influence of her sister-in-law.

It was thought Dr. Kilpatrick might be exact and Detective Jones suggested that he leave Midville. She agreed, and last Thursday Detective Jones accompanied Mrs. Sprinz to Atlanta, and to her home, another cousin, keeps a boarding house on Decatur street, near the Fifth street church and cemetery.

Mrs. Sprinz now is, and has been since last Thursday.

Last Saturday Mrs. Sprinz went with Detective Jones to Magistrate Bloodworth's office. Mrs. Sprinz swore out a warrant for Kilpatrick, charging him with the murder of her husband. The warrant was made returnable to Burke county, in which Midville is situated. Detective Jones returned with the warrant and yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock he had Sheriff Burke, of Burke county, arrest Dr. Kilpatrick.

While there had been rumors in Midville that Kilpatrick pointed to Kilpatrick as the suspected murderer, his arrest created a sensation in the town, where he was a prominent figure, and well known. Sheriff Burke carried Kilpatrick to Waynesboro, twenty miles from Burke, and placed him in a cell where he is now.

Kilpatrick asserts his innocence, and begged Phil Johnson, of Waynesboro, to defend him. It is said that Kilpatrick went yesterday to a party that there were a few strong circumstantial evidence against him.

John R. D. D. of Savannah, the criminal lawyer, has been engaged to defend him. It is expected that John Twigg will come up from Savannah to Waynesboro tomorrow to consult with Solicitor General Davis and Attorney Phil Johnson on the time for the preliminary trial. It is expected that a preliminary trial will be held on the 15th of the regular term of the superior court in October next.

The prosecution of Sprinz expect to push the matter to the end. They think that the guilty party and are usually small record, but usually bring with them a couple of witnesses.

AD VALOREM
DUTY PUT ON
RAW COTTON

Continued from First Page.

revenue duties which utterly ignored the question as to the justice or injustice of the duties toward sections or classes.

He insisted that the fundamental principle of the democratic party was to restrict the tariff to revenue purposes and in imposing it for that purpose to give equal benefits and equal burdens to all sections.

In closing Mr. Bacon referred to the statements that his tariff views were shaped by the interests of his own state. He was not, he said, indifferent to the fact that his people might be benefited or injured by the character of the rates imposed.

It was recognized that the country was to have the revenue tariff bill, he intended to see to it that his state received an equal share of its benefits, for, in the words of the Bible, the man who does not care for his own household is worse than an infidel.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, created amusement by declaring that the tariff splitting distinctions between a revenue tariff and a protective tariff was all "twaddle and twaddle."

He had followed this subject for thirty years and he did not understand the difference between a revenue tariff and a protective tariff. The Georgia senator was right, Mr. Stewart said, in stating that his state should have the same benefits as other sections.

Lively Exchange of words.
"Where are we here for?" asked Mr. Stewart, vehemently.

"To get the offices," suggested some senator, jocularly in a stage whisper.

"No, not all of us," continued Mr. Stewart. "We are here to represent our constituents and see that our states have equal rights under the tariff and all other laws."

Mr. Stewart insisted that it was time the raw materials of the south and west received equal benefits with the other products of New England.

The discussion had evidently aroused much feeling among senators, and this was given expression after Mr. Caffery began to speak. He said the position of Mr. Bacon had been clearly exposed as one of the most favorable to protection for interests of his own state, with revenue as a mere incident.

"How about sugar," inquired Mr. Bacon, mockingly. Very deliberately Mr. Caffery answered: "Yes, the senator declined to answer my question, and now I decline to answer yours."

"I accept that status," answered Mr. Bacon.

"You made the status, yourself," said Mr. Caffery.

"It is a very great deprivation," continued Mr. Bacon in mocking tones, "but I will endeavor to bear it with equanimity."

"Before you are soon interrupted with another inquiry as to sugar, this time from Mr. McLawrin, of South Carolina. The galleries were much amused, and Mr. Caffery said:

"I see that the bad precedents by the senator from Massachusetts (Hoar) to put me in a hole, is being followed by my associates on this side of the chamber."

"Before you are out of the hole," interrupted Mr. Hoar.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Bacon's amendment, placing raw cotton in the bill at 20 per cent ad valorem. There was great interest in the vote, as it became evident that republican senators were voting in the affirmative. It resulted: Yes, 42; no, 18.

Allen Says There's a New Plan.
Paragraphs 225 to 228 inclusive (bacon, oaks and oysters) were agreed to as reported.

When the rice paragraph (229) was reached, Mr. Allen, populist, of Nebraska, took occasion to speak sarcastically of the differences among democratic senators as to what constitutes democratic doctrine.

AD VALOREM DUTY PUT ON RAW COTTON

Continued from First Page.

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These senators, he said, should go into caucus and endeavor to arrange some line of action on which they could proceed on the ground. Throughout this discussion, the tendency on the democratic side, he said, was to abandon the tenets of democracy and adopt the plan of every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost.

Mr. Allison stated that the house rates on rice would be retained, but that paragraph went over without final action.

At 5:30 the senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

GREENVILLE WILL HAVE BALL
South Carolina Towns Have Arranged Series of Games.

Greenville, S. C., June 8.—(Special).—While the Southeastern League may be dead, yet there is every reason to state the fact that in one week Asheville, Greenville and Spartanburg will each have a first-class baseball nine. Other cities have not been heard from.

These teams will arrange a series of games to be played among themselves. A subscription has been raised by the business men and local cranks here for Spartanburg's ball club and more will follow.

Montgomery Falls Below Eufaula.
Eufaula, Ala., June 8.—(Special).—The Eufaula team defeated Montgomery, 22 to 6. A large crowd witnessed the game.

JAPAN MAY SEND ARMED MEN
St. James Gazette Comments on Japan-Hawaii Dispute.

London, June 8.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon, commenting upon the dispute between Japan and Hawaii, which it describes as a "corrupt little republic run by a handful of American filibusters," says:

"As Hawaii has no real power, the question arises, will the United States government see its protegee through its trouble? The Japanese may land an armed party at any moment. Then what will the Philadelphia do?"

"Japan since she smashed the Chinese, is believed to be spilling for a fight with a white power, and she may find America ready to oblige her sooner than she expects."

PARIS GREEN FELL INTO WATER
Family of Nine Are Now Sick—One Dead and Two Dying.

Owensboro, Ky., June 8.—Jerome Smeathers, his wife and seven children were poisoned at Yelvington, this county, with paris green. The poison was on a shelf and mice cut the paper and contents fell into a bucket of water below.

One child is reported dead, two are dying and possibly none will recover.

MACON MINISTER MAKES A SENSATION

Pastor of First Baptist Church Scores

Mayor Daisy Price.

SAYS WHISKY CONTROLS TOWN

Rev. White Declares That City Government Is Owned by Barrooms.

TAKES TOM ALLEN FOR HIS TEXT

Answer Will Be Made by Chief Executive to Remarks Made in the Pulpit.

Macon, Ga., June 8.—(Special).—Sunday night Rev. J. L. White, pastor of the First Baptist church, preached on "Tom Allen and Macon Liquor."

"What has Macon liquor done?" said Mr. White, in the course of his sermon. "Liquor has corrupted and controlled our city politics. It is the general fact that no man can be elected mayor who is not in with the barroom element. It is a knowledge that no man can defeat the liquor candidate for mayor unless thousands of dollars are used to bribe certain classes of voters. Such men as Putzel, Benner, Cassidy & Co., run this city's politics. There are good men on the board of aldermen, but they are in awful bad company. Mayor Price & Co. shape the city government in spite of the aldermen. The company is a barroomed company. Such a combination. It takes a decent man sick to think about it. It is like the hunter's horn to call off the dogs blindfold placed upon the eyes of good citizens."

The sermon has been unfavorably commented on by many. Mayor Price will publish a manly and dignified card in the morning in which he gives denial to Rev. White's strictures and invites the reverend gentleman to call at his office the next time he desires to preach on that line and he will give him reliable facts on which to base his remarks.

The truth of the matter is there is less whisky drinking in Macon now than there has been in fifteen years and there are forty barrooms less than when Mayor Price came into office, eighteen months ago. In reason of the high license system which has been inaugurated since what is known as the reform council went out of office.

The liquor traffic is now kept under better control than ever before in Macon and Mayor Price in his card points to the fact that the city was never more orderly.

Tom Allen was the burden of White's sermon. Allen, while drunk, killed Carr Rev. White commented "Mayor Price & Co." and it was inferred from his remarks that Mayor Price, in his council were responsible for the tragedy by reason of the sale of liquor, whereas, as a matter of fact, Price was not mayor of Macon when Carr was killed by Allen, but a reform mayor and council were in charge and the police commission was managing the affairs of the police department and high license was not in effect then as now.

Mayor Price has never been dependent upon one element for his election, but he has always been supported by all classes of citizens and among some of his strongest supporters have been church members and men of the highest and strictest morals.

WILL DURRANT HANG FRIDAY?
Opinion Is That He Will Not—Reprieve May Be Granted.

San Francisco, Cal., June 8.—The peculiar nature of the Durran case is exciting an unusual amount of public comment. Since the postponement of Worden's execution, the opinion is generally expressed that Durran will not hang on Friday next.

Attorney General Fitzgerald, moreover, says that unless officially notified or restrained, Warden Hale stands ready to carry out the sentence. Warden Hale has asked for the opinion of the attorney general, who will render his decision tomorrow. So confident is Durran of the outcome of his appeal to the court of last resort that he is already making plans for the future.

It is generally believed among the legal fraternity that pending the action of the supreme court, Governor Budd will grant a reprieve in order to prevent the necessity of resentencing the prisoner, and the endless litigation which it might result in.

ANGRY BOY KILLS HIS FATHER
Father Had Punished Him and He Resented It.

Louisville, Ky., June 8.—A special to The Evening Post from Barboursville, Ky., says: Rev. Barry Lawson, a Methodist divine of this county, was shot and instantly killed this morning by his fifteen-year-old son, Isham.

The father whipped the boy Sunday for some slight offense and he left home. The punishment ranked in the little fellow's breast and he returned home this morning and finding his father in a cornfield, slipped up behind him and blew his head from his shoulders with a shot gun.

The youthful partridge escaped.

JAPAN MAY SEND ARMED MEN
St. James Gazette Comments on Japan-Hawaii Dispute.

London, June 8.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon, commenting upon the dispute between Japan and Hawaii, which it describes as a "corrupt little republic run by a handful of American filibusters," says:

"As Hawaii has no real power, the question arises, will the United States government see its protegee through its trouble? The Japanese may land an armed party at any moment. Then what will the Philadelphia do?"

"Japan since she smashed the Chinese, is believed to be spilling for a fight with a white power, and she may find America ready to oblige her sooner than she expects."

PARIS GREEN FELL INTO WATER
Family of Nine Are Now Sick—One Dead and Two Dying.

Owensboro, Ky., June 8.—Jerome Smeathers, his wife and seven children were poisoned at Yelvington, this county, with paris green. The poison was on a shelf and mice cut the paper and contents fell into a bucket of water below.

One child is reported dead, two are dying and possibly none will recover.

CAROLINA HAS TO BORROW. DISPENSARY FAILS TO PAY INTO TREASURY \$92,000.

The State Will Now Be Compelled To Ask for a Loan of at Least \$100,000.

Columbia, S. C., June 8.—(Special).—The failure of the dispensary to pay into the state treasury the \$92,000 for current expenses promised at the last session of the legislature will necessitate very soon the borrowing of at least \$100,000 by State Treasurer Timmerman.

Relying upon the assurances of the dispensary board of control, the general assembly passed the supply bill on the basis of \$92,000 of dispensary profits at the rate of \$10,000 a month coming in to swell the treasury fund. Up to the present, however, nothing from this source has been received.

Mr. Timmerman today said in a month's time he will have to borrow money for the running expenses of the state. For this necessary loan he has assurances that it may be secured at 5 per cent.

The treasurer's plan is to borrow only what is necessary for state expenses to November 1st, when the taxes then collected will be available. The real deficiency, however, is much greater than \$100,000 in the treasury. The expenditures from July to January, although it does not appear so because of using the taxes for 1898. In view of this default in its promises it is probable the comptroller general will proceed to levy the constitutional 3 mill school tax, which was not to be issued if the dispensary supplied the funds promised. The enormous profits figured on paper fall signally to materialize.

RIOTERS PAY ALL EXPENSES.
CAROLINA SETTLES WITH THE
PEACEBREAKERS AT LUCKNOW.

Men Who Caused Troops To Be Killed Out Have Agreed To Foot the Bills.

Columbia, S. C., June 8.—(Special).—The riot at Lucknow, O., which a military company was ordered out, has been compromised. First, the rioters agreed to pay the expenses of the military company, and secondly, they agreed to pay the expenses of the military company, and thirdly, they agreed to pay the expenses of the military company.

There had been several references to the rioting as a "conference." Mr. Thurston objected to this designation, saying that the determination reached by the rioters to act as a party, which insures a favorable action on all contested schedules and the passage of the bill as approved by the majority. This determination was reached upon a suggestion by Senator Thurston.

The suggestion led to the most interesting incident of the caucus.

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WILL REPORT NEW SUGAR SCHEDULE

Republicans Will Stand Together on the
Tariff Bill.

SENATORIAL CAUCUS SO SAYS

Senator Aldrich, Was Present When
the Meeting Was Held.

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION ADJUSTED

Sugar Feature Was the Only Point
Discussed While the Session
Was Going On.

Washington, June 8.—The republican caucus today was well attended, nearly every republican senator in the city being present. Great interest was manifested in the caucus because it was known that an effort was to be made to secure a new sugar schedule, and one which all republican senators could support.

Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, was present and after the caucus adjourned said it was very successful and that he felt that the republicans were going to stand together on all schedules of the bill and that an agreement would be reached where differences of opinion existed. Almost the entire time of the caucus was devoted to consideration of the sugar schedule; other features where there were differences not being reached.

No agreement was reached in regard to the Hawaiian treaty and the committee is expected to report some amendments that will not leave the matter in any uncertain condition or absolutely abrogate the existing reciprocity provisions of the treaty.

An important feature of the caucus was the determination reached by the vote to act as a party, which insures a favorable action on all contested schedules and the passage of the bill as approved by the majority. This determination was reached upon a suggestion by Senator Thurston.

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Hunter Baltimore B-

THE AMERICAN GENTLEMAN'S WHISKY.
Warranted a PURE TONIC STIMULANT.
Recommended by THE LANCET AND LIVERPOOL OBSERVER.

CHOICEST WHISKY
For CLUB, FAMILY and MEDICINAL USE.

WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.
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TRADE MARK

ON JAIL CA
Murder of Annie J



Fans! Fans! Fans!

The most efficient Desk Fans made, from an 8-inch, which is very small and sold at a very tremendous breeze. Also something new in ceiling Fans for dining rooms and offices, etc. Anything in the fan line new and second-hand. Estimates cheerfully given for entire outfits of any kind. Don't say you can't afford a fan till you see my prices.

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June 7-19th—mon-wed

J. D. HAMMOND, President, Macon, Ga.



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Patent Removable Ice Chamber
 Superior in cleanliness and durability;
 most economical Refrigerator on the
 American market. Our guarantee goes

with every one.

KING HARDWARE CO.,
63-65 Peachtree St.

SEVEN BULLETS IN HIS BODY CHINA MISSIONS GET MONEY

MAN STEALS A HORSE AND BUGGY AND IS SHOT.

Wardell Attempts To Escape from Officer and Is Now Dying in a Hospital.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE COUNTRY RECOMMENDED.

Foreign Missionaries Named and Other Work of Importance Is Done by the Board.

Savannah, Ga., June 8.—(Special).—H. H. Wardell, formerly of Gainesville, Fla., is at the Savannah hospital with seven bullets in his body and is not expected to live.

His condition is the result of his effort to steal a horse belonging to W. G. Waters

Birmingham, Ala., June 8.—(Special).—At today's session of the woman's board of foreign missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, Mrs. R. C. Traut of Nashville, read the first report of the committee on extension of work for the Chinese field.

The following applicants were recommended:

For work in China, Shanghai district, \$12.90; Soochow district, \$10.00; Corea, \$10.00.

The committee recommended that the McGavock Bible institute, which is to be raised at Shanghai, be built as soon as \$5,000 was in hand for that purpose. Mrs. Hendrix told of a native woman who had been sold from her home in China to a white man.

The Thompson, of Bryan county, were at that time searching for him and the missing property. They met several miles out of the city, and when Wardell saw the party he jumped from the carriage and ran across a field.

The party followed him half a mile, firing

all the way until he fell. He was unconscious when they came up and had seven bullet wounds—one in the side of the abdomen. Wardell is a white man forty years old. Physicians say he cannot live.

MISGOTT CONFERENCE.—The annual conference of the Pacific conference, to China: Miss Laura Wright, of the Baltimore conference, to Mexico; Miss Nora Smith, of the Alabama conference to Brazil. The report was adopted.

Memorials were received from the North Carolina conference asking that the annual sessions of the woman's board be held on the grounds of the woman's board.

Dr. McDaniel's Testimony.—Dr. R. L. McDaniel was the board of the woman's board.

Murderer of Wilson Is Resentenced by Judge Fallgait.

Savannah, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—Judge Fallgait this morning resented Brister Graham to be hanged on Friday, July 23d, for the murder of Ben Wilson last September.

He testified that he examined some Johnson while it was needed for burial in Lee's establishment.

Use the body of the dead one but no words. One ball, breast, glanced around.

Graham was convicted and sentenced but applied for a new trial, which has been refused, and he will now go to the gallows.

The killing was the result of a skin game, during which Wilson and Graham engaged in a quarrel.

Graham went away, secured his gun and

returning shot Wilson dead as he was trying to escape.

CARPENTER FALLS THIRTY FEET

Man's Ribs Broken, His Skull Fractured and He May Die.

Rome, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—This afternoon at 12 o'clock a man named

person while at work on the top of the wall of the house. Bryant building W. E. Judkins, a young white man, lost his balance and fell thirty feet to the street sustaining injuries that will result in his death.

Judkins is a carpenter and was in the act of sawing a plank which split off causing him to lose his balance and fall head first.

BANK OFFICERS ARE ELECTED

The officers of the bank were elected at the annual meeting held on Monday morning week.

"I was in bed and

Fleming Is President of Commercial and Hopkins Cashier.

Augusta, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—At the first meeting of the Commercial and Savings bank directors held today, Frank E. Fleming was elected president and Thomas Hopkins, formerly with Fleming, Thomas & Co., cashier. Arthur Martin holds the position of vice president.

the spine was injured and his head was severely cut and bruised. Dr. Harbin, the attending physician, stated that he feared the man's skull was broken, but he could not make satisfactory examination until the patient could be removed to his home. William Judkins is unmarried and about twenty-eight years old, and resides with his father, William Judkins, in the fourth ward.

soon as the opiate administered had taken effect he was taken to his home.

COMMISSIONER GLENN SPEAKS

Undertaker Schuyler W. Wainwright, 1001 Broadway, New York, today was in the main of Man and Wife Together. Philadelphia, Pa., June 8.—Undertaker David H. Schuyler, of this city, denies the story sent out from San Francisco last night to the effect that he is holding the ashes of the late Millionaire Davis as security for a \$300 casket.

Mr. Schuyler says that he has the ashes of the late Millionaire Davis in the rooming house of a negro boy who was shot and killed. The shooting occurred at the residence of the boy, who was doing so by Cyrus Davis, the confession of Cyrus Davis called at the station.

school Commissioner Glenn delivered an address before the graduating class of the Buchanan High school today.

"It was an earnest, practical talk in which he told the girls that book knowledge is a good thing, but their future books must be men and women; and they must learn to read good folk."

The graduation exercises will occur at the gymnasium house

but that he is holding the hand of the maine of Mrs. Davis arrive here, when best will be buried together.

A NEW BANK BUILDING GOES UP

Elberton Has Expended \$100,000 in Brick and Mortar This Year.

Elberton Ga. June 8.—(Special)—Col-

Commissioner Glenn was present tonight and spoke to the graduating class of Ware high school, colored.

slowly, deliberately and
confessed to the murder. He said
nothing to conceal that he had
done so and did so wilfully, because he
was feeling
said Cyrus, who spoke

Says He Ran Distillery.
Robert Ferrel, a negro man from near
Harrisburg, Pa., was bound over by United States
Commissioner Broyles yesterday on the
charge of illicit distilling.

and janitors for payment. This committee, at least once a year, and oftener if required by the board, shall examine the books, inventories, accounts and vouchers of the secretary and superintendent, and report upon their correctness to the board.

sanctuary for a night's sleep, but it was raining and he was tired and sleepy. He didn't think it was anything wrong. Bob's night's rest in the holy temple cost him \$10.75.

It was warmer with rising temperature to the westward of the Mississippi. Showers are indicated today for Georgia with clearing weather in the northern portion of the state.

me. I wish I could get every lady in
doctors could not do."—MRS. SALLIE C

ould try it, and it made a new woman of
the land to try it, for it did for me what
Cable, Baker's Landing, Pa.

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK HOWELL, Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL, Business Manager

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NEW YORK—Brennan's, corner Broadway and Sixteenth Street; the Hotel Marlborough.

CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 31 Adams Street, Great Northern Hotel.

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ATLANTA, GA., June 9, 1897.

Republican "Prosperity."

It is the undeniable privilege of John W. Wamamaker's party friends and co-laborers to sneer at him when he tells the cold facts of the situation, and it is also their privilege to attribute his desire to speak the truth to the fact that he is a disappointed office-seeker. But, no matter what feeling prompts him, it is undeniable that he has lately been engaged in telling the truth about the business situation. That his statements are unpalatable to the republicans makes no difference whatever.

It happens that Mr. Wamamaker's recent remarks in a speech at Philadelphia are borne out by a circular issued by the American Protective Tariff League. The comments of Mr. Wamamaker on that circular and the situation in general are so interesting that we print them elsewhere, together with other evidence going to show that, instead of being the advance agent of prosperity, Mr. McKinley (representing the republican party) has been the advance agent and outcrier of deeper poverty for the people.

What is most remarkable, however, is that John Wamamaker, as well as his critics, believes that the hard times are to be relieved by that monstrous piece of iniquity, the tariff bill. The great merchant says he is driven into a fever by the hundreds of applicants who come to him every day begging for work to keep their families from starving. But on what possible ground can he base the hope that the higher taxation and unjust discrimination of the tariff bill will restore prosperity and enable him to increase his force of employees?

Cornelius Bliss, secretary of the Interior, says that Mr. Wamamaker's statements are based on the fact that times are dull in Philadelphia, but we have appended to the great merchant's remarks some extracts from letters of the best known journalists in the country which seem to put a different aspect on the matter.

James Creelman, writing to The New York Journal from Ohio, says that it is impossible to exaggerate the distress in Ohio, and he gives the cheering information that the people who have been the victims of republican deception are flocking into the democratic party by thousands.

Alfred H. Lewis, another correspondent, shows that the same condition of affairs exists in Pennsylvania. In fine, all over the west and east the people are in distress. Mills, instead of operating, are closing down, cutting wages or reducing time; and this in the face of the fact that all the republican prophets are agreed that prosperity will return as soon as the tariff measure becomes a law.

The Constitution sincerely hopes that no democrat in the senate will place a straw in the way of the passage of that measure. Iniquitous as it is, it is the one thing necessary to annihilate the republican party. When times grow worse instead of better under the operations of that measure, as they assuredly will, we are firmly convinced that the republicans, at the next general election, will be unable to carry a single state south and west of Pennsylvania.

For that corrupt party has no other issue. It is in its last ditch. It has nowhere to turn except to the tariff, and when that fails the republican party will go the way of every other party that has opposed democratic principles. The voters of the country who allowed themselves to be miserably deceived and defrauded by the cry of "sound" money are suffering the results of their short-sightedness, and they have brought untold suffering on the weak and the helpless—the women and chil-

dren of the land; but it is only through suffering and palpable misfortune that they could be induced to see the truth.

They will have prosperity when they place the country under the control of those who are devoted to democratic principles.

As to Ohio.

Canton, O., is Mr. McKinley's town. Here it was that the political bosses all over the country gathered to parcel out the spoils. Here it was that the railway and manufacturing bosses ordered their employees and operatives to gather in squads and trainloads to hear McKinley's amiably effusive front porch speeches.

Ordinarily Canton is a very prosperous town. Even now it is more prosperous than almost any other town in Ohio; but that is not saying a great deal. Presumably the boom of Canton was filled with joy when one of its own citizens was made president. Canton was suffering some from the hard times when Mr. McKinley was nominated, but daily the town assembled in front of the McKinley porch and heard the paeid and confident announcement that when their esteemed fellow citizen was elected president hard times would vanish like the mists of morning before the glorious sun. And so Canton was content.

But there is small contentment in Canton now. Mayor Rice says that hundreds of families in the town are suffering for want of food and clothing. Times are getting harder. In three months of the present year the mayor has given away in charity out of his private purse more than his yearly salary. He says that most of the factories are cutting down wages and reducing their forces. Many of them are not operating more than three days a week. Those that run make no profits. Farm lands that have been worth a hundred dollars an acre cannot be sold for thirty dollars.

All this was told to Mr. James Creelman, of The New York Journal, by the mayor himself, Mr. Creelman, carrying his investigations a step further than the mayor's office, found that assignments to the amount of \$138,500 have been filed in Mr. McKinley's county since January 1st. During the same time mortgage foreclosures to the amount of \$77,000 (in round numbers) have been recorded.

Remembering that Canton is not so hard off as other Ohio towns, it is difficult to see how Mr. Hanna proposes to perform the feat of returning himself to the senate as an agent of the republican party. The only way that now seems possible is for Mr. Hanna to raise money enough to buy a majority of the votes in Ohio. It is so easy at this time for an honest man not to be a republican that we expect to see the republican candidates for the legislature practically buried out of sight in every county.

According to latest accounts, the plan by which Mr. McKinley proposes to return his political benefactor to the senate is to make an aggressive movement in behalf of Cuban independence. This means that all who love liberty should be glad that Mr. Hanna is a candidate for the senate from Ohio, since it is to aid him that the administration is to employ the power of the government in behalf of Cuba.

Nevertheless, the people of Ohio, in common with the people of the whole country, are more vitally interested in their own affairs than those of Cuba; and they know perfectly well that the independence of Cuba will not restore prosperity in this country.

From Icicles to Roses.

A notable contribution to the advantages which the south possesses for those engaged in the tilling of the soil is the interview published elsewhere with Dr. J. C. Currier.

Dr. Currier, who is one of the most distinguished agriculturists of the northwest, has been for years connected with the agricultural bureau of Minnesota. He is a man devoted to his state, thoroughly competent in his profession, and one whose word carries weight with it. This is evidenced by the fact that when Mr. John M. Egan assumed his position as vice president and general manager of the Central of Georgia railway, one of the first men whom he thought of to survey the south and report its advantages to those who wanted to move from the north was Dr. Currier. The doctor at once put himself in communication with the state agricultural department of Georgia and later visited the state and made a close personal inspection of the lands, of the people, and of everything else which might have influence on the report he has to make to his home people.

In doing this work he openly declared that it was not his purpose to encourage the people to leave Minnesota, but as there were those determined to leave; as there was a large class who really needed a milder climate, where they could live without the rigors of a northern winter, he was disposed as an honest man to give them honest information, so they might know what to do when the question of emigration presented itself to them. The doctor has returned home, and the result of his presence and his views is found elsewhere. It will thus be seen how important was the mission on which he came and what immense influence must be the result from his favorable report of the advantages of Georgia and of the south.

"Leaving a land," said he "covered with snow and without any manifestation of vegetable development, and in two days stepping out of the car where the foliage on the trees is in full bloom, flowers everywhere, corn hip high, new potatoes, peas, strawberries, dewberries, etc., to satisfy the appetite of the vegetable northerner, as well as of Georgia," is the picture he paints to the Minnesotans. In all his travels through Georgia he met northern men pleased with their southern homes, and some of them, he says, "going so far as to say that they would not return to Minnesota to live if they were entirely satisfied that they could make ten times the money they can make here." While not regarding the land as being as rich in

fertility as the land of the northwest, he says that it is apparent to the most casual observer that the many other advantages of the country fully compensate for the difference in the soil. The freedom from frost, the length of the planting season being ten months of the year instead of three; the variety of grains and products that may be grown; the opportunity for successive crops in the same ground—all these things are entered into in a manner which shows that Dr. Currier knows what he is talking about and has fully grasped the situation.

From the discussion of the soil and what may be grown out of it the doctor proceeds to speak of the advantages commercially, and one of them is the opportunity for dairying. He calls attention to the fact that during the year 1892 Wisconsin alone furnished the south with 900 tons of butter, a business which should be monopolized by men working on the spot. He then shows that in one year California shipped clear across the continent 78,000 carloads of vegetables, fruits and canned goods at an average cost of \$250 per car, while the same articles can be grown right in Georgia at a less cost, and could be sent into the same market in one-third of the time and at almost two-thirds less the freight rate. From this he deduces a lesson which southern men should study out, and in the solution of which northern men can render aid of incalculable value.

From these points he turns to the people, in whom he found unaffected and genial hospitality, a friendly grasp of the hand which assured him he was welcome and a feeling of brotherhood which he had never known before. No wonder that Dr. Currier is wrought up to enthusiasm when he declares that "the future prosperity of Georgia, especially those southern and western portions, is beyond calculation. Already the far-seeing New Englander, with the closeness of competition in trade, is transferring his cotton mills within closer proximity to the cotton fields, and employees, farmers and capitalists of the east are watching the development of that country with intense interest, and many of them are preparing to take advantage of that old, but quite true adage of the 'early bird.'"

Altogether, it must be admitted that this is the stoniest, the most complete and the most convincing argument which has yet been furnished of the advantages of the south as a home, where people may find comfort and achieve wealth with the minimum of effort and the greatest ease. Dr. Currier deserves the warmest thanks for the work he has done, and he will certainly be warmly welcomed when he returns to Georgia, and we assure him that we have farms enough for all the dissatisfied people in Minnesota.

Mr. Hanna has secured the republican state committee of Ohio, but he has not yet secured the state itself.

Compared with Mark Hanna Mr. Foraker has hardly entered the first grade of politics.

By the way, there is Powderly. Has he been paid anything for his change of views? We fear not. Why make him a sideshow to Barnum's circus?

A Live Issue.
"They say, John," said the old man, "that you're a fine Latin scholar."
"Yes, father, I took first honor."
"Well, sir, that Latin de language?"
"I don't know, father."
"I thought so. Now, what you want to do is to tackle a real live subject, so jerk your coat, John, and hitch up the mule!"

The daughter of a North-Carolina "moonshiner" tried to horsewhip a detective who had wounded her father in the scuffle for his "still." She said afterwards: "I did it because he took his rifle and shed the red of my pa!"

This comes of reading Steve Crane in the rough but realistic Tarheel section.

The lynching editorials in some of the northern newspapers are exceedingly mild in tone. One editor even goes so far as to inform us that "blood is thicker than water." This is a remarkable concession!

A Shattered Romance.
Girl at seaside.
Gretty dear!
Handsome fellow.
Drawing near.
Girl observes him—
Smiles, and sighs.
Looks on wave.
With saddened eyes.
"Guess I'll tumble in the sea;
He will save me."
Plunges "neath the foamy wave;
Rises—waits.
For him to save.
Man stands still.
With arms a-fold;
Merely asks:
"Is water cold?"

A Buckeye bard, after reading the news from Urbana, indited these lines:
"Twas sad, and 'twas awful;
'Twas cruel—unlawful!
My soul is on fire,
I blush for Ohio!"

We venture to say that he will not be able to dispose of many "blushes" like that at \$5 a blush.

We are informed that when James Gordon Bennett returned from Paris "his inkstand was full and a brand new carpet was on the floor."

The inference is that they were both having "a good time" during Mr. Bennett's absence.

"Lebanon" Perry waits three years to discover the north pole in the way an exchange has. But how on earth can "three years" discover it?

Same as Here.
"The rainbow," she said, "is a ribbon that belts the blue dress of the sky."
And he thought of the bill of the dressmaker still.
And said: "Yes, but it's powerfully high!"

The big western telescope brings Jupiter within a million miles of the earth. Well, we must admit that this occurred under McKinley's administration. F. L. A.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Maybe We'll Pull Through at Last.
Maybe this country will pull through at last.

In spite of the tariff 'n' all;
In spite of the brayin'—
The dreary delayin'—
The Lord'll lean down when the people are prayin'.

Maybe this country will pull through at last.

In spite of the tariff 'n' all;
In spite of its tatterin'—
Its storm-sweepin' weather.
We'll trample the thorns of the rough road together.

An' maybe we'll pull through at last!

Maybe this country will pull through at last.

There's hope in the bend of the blue; in spite of the stormin'.

The June sun is warm'n'.

An' roses to crown us in red ranks are comin'.

An' maybe we'll pull through at last!

Before "His Honor."

The following is reported from a cross-roads justice court:

"Now, Judge," said the witness, "I'm about to tell the truth!"

"Do you mean to tell me," said the justice, "that you've been lyin' these last two hours?"

"Judge," replied the witness, "I was raised in 'yo' settlement, an' both of us has drank out the same jug, but I'm gwine to tell you right now: If you call me a liar I'll knock you clean off that bench."

The justice regarded him sternly for three minutes and then said:

"John, if I didn't think that you wuz drinkin' I'd fine you \$10 for contempt of court!"

A Kentucky editor announces that he was shot "through the window and the thigh."

Too bad—td wound an editor in two places!

Mr. Gilder, the poet, goes fishing with Mr. Cleveland, the ex-president. Unfortunately, however, a average fish doesn't admire Mr. Gilder's lines.

A man was handing slips of printed paper to pedestrians on one of the business streets yesterday. The slips contained this information:

"Friend! your coffin is in the undertaker's shop at this moment!"

Now, if somebody would only get into competition with the distributor of these cheerful facts and impart the additional information that our tombstones "are in the marble yard" we may be happy yet!

The Nashville exposition is different from all other southern expositions that we wot of: It asked for a poem and—paid for it!

In the Senate.

It's talk, and talk, from sun to sun—All good it doth enumber;

The tariff's heavier to the south, but I'm givin' to the north a pound of lead.

Than is a world of lumber!

Shrader, the "divine healer," died of starvation. Shrader healed the people, but he wasn't well-healed himself.

An Interrupted Reverie.

She was standing alone on the beach, gazing pensively on the ocean.

A young apprentice—she paused.

"No," he murmured, "I will not disturb the current of her thoughts. She is communing with the gods!"

Then she saw him, and turning toward him, said:

"I say, mister! How far does this here millpond go, an' whar 'bout does it stop at?"

The senate has been lumbering along all day, and some of the boys proved that they were of first-class timber.

The Urbana people are still wrathful and howling for hemp.

A Live Issue.

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"Well, sir, that Latin de language?"

"I don't know, father."

"I thought so. Now, what you want to do is to tackle a real live subject, so jerk your coat, John, and hitch up the mule!"

The daughter of a North-Carolina "moonshiner" tried to horsewhip a detective who had wounded her father in the scuffle for his "still." She said afterwards:

"I did it because he took his rifle and shed the red of my pa!"

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OHIO IS FILLED WITH DISTRESS.

Since McKinley's Election Values Have Shrunk Fully One-Half.

James Creelman in New York Journal. Canton, O., June 8.—Order of industrial and commercial distress goes from every county in Ohio. The whole commonwealth is prostrate. In spite of the absolute certainty that the tariff bill will become a law within a few weeks, the times are growing worse instead of better. Everybody sees that the new tariff will help the sugar trust and kindred forms of combined and rapacious corporate wealth, which are already powerful enough to write the laws and dictate to the president, but nobody sees how the agriculture, industry or commerce of Ohio is to be helped.

It is impossible to exaggerate the distress in this state. Farms have actually shrunk to half their value, and figures show that ever since Mr. McKinley's election values have shrunk not less than 10 per cent. The depression is so terrible that the loan institutions are holding thousands of overdue mortgages, which they do not dare to foreclose, because prices have sunk so low that farming land frequently falls to bring the price of the mortgage at auction.

From the figures already in my possession, I am satisfied that the list of assignments, foreclosures and transfers of property for debt, since the beginning of this republican year of prosperity in Ohio averages more than half a million dollars for each of the counties, and that the total for the state is more than fifty million dollars. I give in this dispatch the official figures, so far as they are obtainable, for President McKinley's county.

But showing they may be, they only faintly shadow the real situation. Wages are being cut down in all directions, factories are running only part of the time and usually with reduced forces. Thousands of idle workmen join with the ruined farmers in the cry for the prosperity which was promised. The free silver movement is increasing by leaps and bounds. Everybody knows it. Nobody denies it.

It Grows from Bad to Worse.

Alfred Lewis in New York Journal.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 8.—McKinley was "the advance agent of prosperity." McKinley, so he said, "would start the manufacturing of the country rather than the miners." I am here in the hotbed of manufacturing and labor, and bear witness how well he has not kept his word.

I find work scarce and pay small and many idle men. No concern is crowded with work. Some have no work at all. In the best and brightest pay is small, for there are two workmen to every one day's work; and save where labor unions are strong enough to secure a yearly rate and hold it, competition among work people for a day's work is sharp. As a come-out, with many idle at half work, with none rushed by any accumulation of contracts and orders, no workman here is making much, and thousands, utterly idle, make nothing at all.

Times among the work people, as well as among their employers, are worse today than they were prior to election last November; worse than on the 4th of March, when the "advance agent of prosperity" was inaugurated; worse, indeed, than a month ago, and after a year of decline. They grow bad, not better, as this is written.

And this is the reward the American workman is receiving for that vote he turned over to republicanism on Hanna's promise that McKinley would find him plenty of work at pocket-filling prices.

Blind Watchmakers.

Editor Constitution—Have there ever been any blind watchmakers?

There have been blind watchmakers. In former years there was one living at Holbrook, in Lincolnshire, England. His name was Rippin, and, although completely blind, he could take to pieces and put together again watches of most delicate construction, with surpassing ease. He was robbed once of some of the best longings of his trade, such as wheels, hair-springs, etc.; the thief was traced and Rippin identified and swore to his property by the touch. At Barnstable, too, in the early part of the present century, there was another such prodigy. His name was William Huntly; he was born blind, and he brought to the world a watchmaker, who was a clock and watch maker, to that business. The inhabitants had great faith in him, and he had plenty of employment; musical clocks and watches were repaired by him without difficulty; and it is said that in some cases where other tradesmen had failed to discover a defect he detected the fault and set it right.

Wanamaker Says Time for Speeches Is Now Past.

John Wamamaker, in New York Herald.

Much as I love quietness and peace, it is not possible for me to be indifferent or silent in the present condition of affairs. Neither can I take no give opiates. To keep work for the 6,000 and more persons in my employ and turn away from the several hundred who apply daily and beg for the privilege of labor to keep the work from the door, drives me into a fever, and I must speak out. Any citizen has that right.

The image shows a dark, vertical, textured surface, likely the cover or a page from an old book. The texture is grainy and uneven, with various shades of dark gray and black. There are some lighter, vertical streaks and patches, suggesting wear or the binding of the book. The overall appearance is aged and somewhat mysterious.

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THEY ARE ADVISED TO "GO TO GEORGIA"

Officer of Agricultural Corps Talks to
Minnesota Emigrants.

BLAZE WAY TO THE SOUTH

Dr. J. C. Currier Makes Interesting
Report of His Recent Trip.

HE REVIEWS ITS PEOPLE AND SOIL

Shows the Advantages of Cheap Living
and Close Markets and Declares
Georgia Choice Spot.

Mankato, Minn., June 6.—(Staff Correspondence.)—That there will be a large emigration to Georgia from this state in the coming fall is an assured fact.

The report which Dr. J. C. Currier, the assistant superintendent of the Farmers' Institute, has made of his trip through Georgia is so strongly laudatory of that state that it must result as indicated above.

When Dr. Currier was sent to Georgia it was for the purpose of making a critical review of the country and its people. As there are always many people emigrating from Minnesota to other sections the agricultural leaders of this state deemed it a point of wisdom to give the best advice they could obtain to the sons and kindred of Minnesotans who sought homes elsewhere, and it was for the purpose of securing such information that Dr. Currier went to Georgia and the extent of his tour he made rises to the height of the prairie and stamps the Empire State of the South as the haven of those who seek a milder climate.

From Idles to Roses.

"I left Mankato," said Dr. Currier, "on the 15th of April in a snowstorm, which extended as far as Chicago, which place I left on the 17th instant via Evansville route, observing but little change in the appearance in the vegetation along the entire course until Terre Haute was reached, when I noticed the first appearance of leaves on the lilac bushes and here and there a peach or red bud blossom was to be seen from there on to Evansville, Ind. Here I continued my course over the Louisville and Nashville route to Montgomery, Ala., observing all along that the vegetation showed constant development southward. At Montgomery I took the train for Thomasville, Ga., a few minutes less than forty-eight hours from the time of leaving home in Minnesota, with such a grand change of conditions, that unless one has experienced it, it is beyond description. Leaving a country that has been covered with snow for many months, without a manifestation of vegetable development, and within two days stepping out of the house (car), as it were, where the foliage on the trees is full grown, flowers everywhere, corn to be seen 'hip high, new potatoes, peas, strawberries, dewberries, etc., to satisfy the appetite of a vegetable northerner as well as a feast to the eye."

In the Peach Country.

"After looking over the country in Thomas county we went to Valdosta, where we made a visit to the northern colony at Sibley, finding them all well pleased with their change of conditions and prospects. From here I went to Tifton to look over the peach and grape industry of this often spoken of locality. From this latter place I next went to Americus, a really pleasant place and showed evidence of good business. From here I went to Cuthbert, where there are quite a number of northern people, all of whom are well pleased with their southern homes, and some of them going so far as to say that they would not return to Minnesota to live if they were certain that they could make ten times the money they can where they are. This is an old settled section of country with fruit prospects apparently as good as the others visited."

"From Cuthbert I went to Macon and from there to Savannah over the Central Railroad of Georgia, whose vice president is one of Minnesota's pioneers in railroading and a very capable manager. I started home from this great export city via Birmingham, Ala., where I looked over the immense iron industries. From here I next stopped at the Centennial exposition at Nashville, which is well worth a trip from here to determine the possibilities of that southern country from the gathered products at one common center. The people of Nashville deserve great credit for their enterprise in their preparation for this great show. While I traveled over a great extent of country I also took time to stop off at intervals to drive through the country and look at the soil, crops and timber."

The Land and the Crops.

"My object in this southern tour was to gain a knowledge of the country, mingle with its people, learn their habits, customs and methods in agriculture as well as to form some idea of their future development, and I am frank to say right here that this was one of the most interesting and instructive trips of my entire life. While I do not consider the land as rich in fertility as ours of the northwest, it is so apparent to even the casual observer that the many other advantages of the

SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE.

Dr. Hathaway & Co.'s successful practice in this city, and their having effected cures of chronic diseases, is a stage where other physicians of acknowledged ability stood powerless, has stamped them as the leaders in the practice of their specialty. Medical institutes have risen and fallen. Specialists have come and gone. Others will come and do the same as those before them, leaving their patients poorer, and uncured; but Dr. Hathaway & Co., through the confidence of an appreciative people, through the great demands from the sick and afflicted for their services, and through their unparalleled success in curing disease, have built up an immense and extensive practice which has substantially and permanently established them in this city. In seeking the service of Dr. Hathaway & Co., you place yourself under the treatment of highly educated physicians, physicians whose ambition is to excel, whose lives are devoted to the advancement of the science of medicine and the relief of suffering humanity. They have a single remedy which they deal out as a common cure for the world's ailments, a remedy for all ills. Their medical education concerns such methods. Their lofty aspirations and honesty in practice place them justly before all others. All letters answered promptly. Call on or address:

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
254 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

country fully compensate for any difference of the soil. The fact that the entire country is well supplied with a variety of timber makes fuel and lumber very cheap, which is an important matter to begin with. Also that the soil is capable of producing a great variety of crops to perfection without fear of frost or drought is another important consideration. That their climate admits of prolonging the planting season fully ten months of the year in some variety of produce is still a feature of great importance. They can plant and grow such crops as wheat, corn, oats, rye, and rice, and have them ready for market in the fall. Early Irish potatoes are planted in January and harvested in April. Sweet potatoes are planted from April 15th to July 1st and yield from 300 to 500 bushels per acre. Rice is planted in April, May and June, yielding from fifty to 125 bushels to the acre. Garden is made in the months of January and February. Cabbage seed is sown in September, lettuce in January, turnips from September to March, onion sets in November; plant beans during January, watermelons in March, fruit trees in January and February, sugarcane (not sorghum) in April and it yields from 200 to 300 gallons of sirup to the acre, or it may be made into a good quality of sugar.

Fodder Crops and Cotton.

"Hay is generally made from cowpeas, crowfoot and crab grass (the two latter is natural to the soil and does not need seed), yielding from one to three tons of hay per acre. The best timothy hay, while the tame grasses are not generally grown in Georgia, I saw a fine piece of red clover being cut on the 12th of April. This was in Thomas county and grown by a northern man."

"The cowpea is grown in the south instead of clover, and for the same purposes. It is a legume, and it enriches the soil, and will grow on almost any kind of soil. There is no question but what the pea will do great good for that country from its ability to take from the atmosphere the free nitrogen and deposit it in the soil."

"While dairying is not carried on to the extent that it should be, I can say that I saw as good butter in the south made on the farm as I ever had anywhere. The prospects for the dairyman and stock raiser generally is very encouraging from the fact the grazing season is very long and the winter feeding and housing season next to nothing. There are but few flies and mosquitoes to annoy either people or stock, and screens to doors and windows or fly nets on horses are seldom used. Frost is not expected until in November, and very light then."

"Mr. J. W. Drury, of Cuthbert, Ga., with but four cows netted from October 1st to May 1st, \$272.40, keeping an accurate account of the feed used and product sold. During the year 1895, Wisconsin alone furnished the south with 800 tons of butter, while the agriculturists generally were raising cotton at about 7 cents per pound, since which time there is more interest manifest in dairying."

Marketing the Crops.

"California, in 1896, shipped to the eastern markets 78,000 car loads of vegetables, fruits and small goods, at an average cost of \$50 per car freight and seven days en route, while the fruits and vegetables of the south can be produced at a much less cost, and then put into the same markets in about one-third of the time and at about \$100 per car freight. When the quality of fruit, early ripening and time on the road to market is considered, the south will be found to be far preferable, to say nothing of the difference in the prices of land, or the expense of irrigation, as must be considered in California."

"The fruit industry is just beginning to show to the people of Georgia, as well as the east, what can be done in competition with the fruit portions of the United States. I was credibly informed that the peach crop on three and four year-old trees last year netted over \$100 per acre. All varieties of vegetables and small fruits do remarkably well. I feel confident that Georgia's wild blackberry crop (of fine quality) is sufficient to supply the entire United States, if needed. There is no question but that as soon as the fruit industry of the south is more fully developed, that the tide of emigration will be very strong in that direction."

As to the Climate.

"I found the climate of southern Georgia in April just what we of the north would consider perfect. Just weather. The mercury ranging from 65 in the morning to 85 degrees during the middle of the day, and being favored by the gulf and Atlantic breezes makes their hottest weather (which is not so intense as ours) unobjectionable to those of the north who have spent several years in the country, so they told me. The greatest objection to Georgia made by most people is that they are afraid of the weather being so hot that there is danger of sunstroke, but from all the information I could gather along this line is, that sunstrokes are unknown, and the people of the north who are working in the sun all through the season, informed me that they suffered less from the heat there than they did here in the north."

"My attention was very particularly attracted to the clear, soft spring and well water of the different sections visited, and its refreshing effect who thirsty. Wherever the hard water of the north is deleterious to the human system (as it is in many instances) great benefits will generally be experienced, even by a visit of a few months to this section of the country, as many testify."

The People Hospitable.

"Genuine southern hospitality was something I had often heard and read of, but never before enjoyed, but will say right here that from the 'open hearted' manner in which I was received, was the best of evidence that their time-honored record remained unbroken. The fact that I made it a point to inform them that I was not in their country to 'buy land or run for office' seemed to increase their interest rather than diminish it. In doing all possible for my accommodation and comfort, or to give the desired information I so often sought, if it were possible, and this feature of my visit alone was no small task, to say the least, for I was 'hungry' and it was often a difficult matter to satisfy my appetite to the full satisfaction in the way of information. I was constantly impressed with the cordial and extended to everybody."

The Natives Do Not Want to Leave.

"The lands generally offered for sale through the country in which I traveled are old estates and large plantations being divided up to suit the condition offered in diversified farming and more intense agriculture. I did not meet with any who wanted to sell with a view of leaving the country. On the other hand, they do not talk of any other, as they believe theirs the best in the union."

"The future prospects for Georgia, especially southern and western portions, is beyond calculation. Already the far-seeing

New Englander, with the close competition of trade, is transplanting his cotton mills in closer proximity to the cotton fields, and the employees, farmers and capitalists of the east are watching the development of that country with intense interest, and many of them going there to take advantage of that old but quite true adage, of the 'early bird.' J. H. Hale, of Connecticut, the man who started in the fruit business with a 'push cart' and an eighth of an acre of land in the east, now has the largest peach orchard in the world in Georgia. He was among the first to start in the business in Georgia, and the result of his venture is that land that was bought at \$5 per acre then cannot be sold for \$40 per acre, and what is true in that locality will be repeated wherever northern enterprise takes a foothold in good earnest.

"If You Must, Why—Go to Georgia."

"Now, in conclusion, let it be fully and distinctly understood that I am not trying to induce the people of this fertile northern country to 'pull up stakes' and make a stampede for Georgia—not a bit of it—but to those who are going to make a change on account of the long, cold winters and their health improvement, particularly from catarrh, throat and lung troubles, rheumatism or urinary affections, we would unhesitatingly say, from the abundance of testimony from those of the north who have been restored or benefited, that I fully believe there is no other section of the country that offers so many inducements, all things considered, as that which I am trying to describe for those of moderate means and industrious, those in comfortable circumstances or those with plenty. The 'sea of universal' fully satisfied that in Georgia, like the wheat crop (not sorghum) in the north, has surely and forever 'set,' and diversified farming is, as rapidly as circumstances will permit, coming to stay, as is fully demonstrated wherever introduced by prosperity being seen on all sides."

"The Scotchman tells a story of a cobbler who was sentenced by a Scottish magistrate to pay a fine of having a crown on his head, twenty-four hours of hard labor. If he chose the latter he would be taken to the jail at Perth. 'Then I'll go to Perth,' said he, 'for I have some business there.' An official conveyed him to Perth, but when the cobbler reached the jail he said he would stay the night. The governor found he would have to take it. 'And now,' said the cobbler, 'I want my home. The governor demurred, but discovered there was no alternative; the prisoner must be sent at the public expense to the place he had been brought from."

willing to admit that they have learned valuable lessons from their southern neighbors. Then is it not easy to be seen that the interests of the north and south, as well as that of the people, are mutual? Also that an exchange of opinions in methods and means for the improvement of this one common country deserves encouragement regardless of the past?

These Views Scattered Broadcast.

"These views, so well expressed by Dr. Currier, are being scattered broadcast through Minnesota by the weekly newspapers of the state, and will thus go into every home, where they will have an untold influence. It must not be supposed that such an endorsement of Georgia will be circulated within the limits of Minnesota, for it appeals to similar conditions in Wisconsin, Iowa and the Dakotas, all of which will contribute to the southern movement."

Sharp Scotchman.

The Scottish American tells a story of a cobbler who was sentenced by a Scottish magistrate to pay a fine of having a crown on his head, twenty-four hours of hard labor. If he chose the latter he would be taken to the jail at Perth. 'Then I'll go to Perth,' said he, 'for I have some business there.' An official conveyed him to Perth, but when the cobbler reached the jail he said he would stay the night. The governor found he would have to take it. 'And now,' said the cobbler, 'I want my home. The governor demurred, but discovered there was no alternative; the prisoner must be sent at the public expense to the place he had been brought from."

ASTHMA AGONY.

Munyon Has Mastered This
Living Death.

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

No one who has not experienced or witnessed the agonies of asthma can realize the horrors of that disease. It is little exaggeration to say that sufferers from asthma die many times. Acute paroxysms frequently result in unconsciousness and sometimes in death. They are compressed into triangular pastilles, the most convenient form for burning ever discovered. Used with the Asthma-Cure, they will positively and permanently cure the worst asthma. Professor Munyon guarantees it. A box of Munyon's Asthma Herbs with Munyon's Asthma-Cure may be obtained from any druggist for one dollar.

McSherrytown, Pa., says: "A member of my family suffered from asthma for a long time. Her distress during the paroxysms of short breathing was very great. She tried a great many kinds of treatment without obtaining more than temporary relief. Finally, I placed her under treatment with the Munyon Remedies, using the Asthma-Cure and Asthma Herbs, and I am pleased to testify that this treatment has completely cured her. The Munyon has a separate specific for each disease. For sale by druggists. Mostly 25 cents a box. Write to Professor Munyon, at Philadelphia, and get medical advice free."

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**"What am I?
An infant crying in the night;
An infant crying for the light;
And with no language but a cry."**

—Tennyson.

What more helpless and dependent than the new-born infant? A human soul, with all its faculties to be supplied, its needs to be met, its burdens to be borne. The needs of the baby are many. We strive to lighten the burdens of the mother by supplying her with all things that tend to make a complete nursery:

Infants' Foods.

Carrick's Soluble Food, 38c and 75c
Carrick's Lacto Preparation, 38c and 75c
Faine's Peptogenic Milk Powder, 40c, 75c and \$1.00
Horlick's Malted Milk, 40c, 75c and \$1.00
Imperial Granum, 40c and \$1.00
Lactated Food, 38c, 50c and 75c
Mellin's Food, 38c and 50c
Nestle's Food, 38c and 50c
Nestle's Condensed Milk, 38c and 50c
Eagle Condensed Milk, 38c and 50c
Ridge's Food, 38c, 50c and \$1.25
Wagner's Food, 38c and 50c

Nipples.

Davidson extra large, 50c, 50c dozen
Davidson, No. 25, black, 50c, 40c dozen
Mizpah Valve, 75c, 60c dozen
Seamless, black, 50c, 50c dozen
Seamless, white, 50c, 50c dozen
Tyrian, black, 50c, 50c dozen
Tyrian, white, 50c, 50c dozen
Cleantone, 50c, 50c dozen

Nipple Shields.

Phoenix, plain, regular style, 25c
Phoenix, plain, with tube, 25c
Phoenix, with protector, 25c
Rubber, black or maroon, 10c
Rubber, white, 10c

Baby Powders.

Jacobs' Borated Talcum Powder, antiseptic, absorbent, deodorant. Absorbs perspiration, and corrects all odor due to that cause. Owing to its powerful antiseptic properties, it forms a useful hygienic application in cases of indurated skin, allaying the sensation of itching, and producing a very cooling and grateful effect. Particularly recommended as a powder for infants' use; it can be used freely, as it is in no sense a cosmetic. 10c
Faine's Talcum Powder, 10c
Fehrs' Talcum Powder, plain, 10c
Fehrs' Talcum Powder, scented, 10c
Lubin's Baby Powder, 10c
Pinaud's Baby Powder, 10c
Rogers & Gallet's Baby Powder, 10c

Teething Rings, Etc.

All Rubber Teething Rings, soft, 10c
All Rubber Teething Rings, hard, 10c
Bulley's Rubber Teething Rings, 10c
Bone, with soft nipple, 10c
Rubber, black or maroon, 10c
Ivory, large and small, 25c, 50c, and 75c
Ivory, with silver rattler, 1.00

Sterilizers.

Some people imagine that sterilizing is difficult and troublesome. Probably the name has something to do with that idea. We haven't heard the word for very many years. It is all a mistake to think there is anything puzzling about it, for it is not any more so than boiling an egg. Nor is there anything complicated about the Sterilizer itself. There are only a few parts to it, and you will understand the purpose of each one at a glance. Your doctor will tell you how much sterilized milk means to the baby.

Arnold's Sterilizers, No. 1, \$2.50; No. 2, \$3.00. Extra bottles, 75c dozen.
Bacilli Sterilizer, \$1.00
Maris Sterilizer, \$1.50

Nursing Bottles.

Acme Nursing, flint, in boxes complete, bent neck, round bottom, 40c
Empire Nursing, in box complete, 25c
Home Nursing, in box complete, 25c
"The Best" Nursing, in box complete, 25c
Nursing, 6 ounce, graduated, 10c, 10c dozen
Nursing, 8 ounce, graduated, 10c, 10c dozen
Nursing, 8 ounce, graduated, 10c, 10c dozen
Sterilizing, 7 ounce, for Arnold's Sterilizer, 10c
Sterilizing, 6 ounce, for W. T. & Co.'s Sterilizer, 10c, 10c dozen
Sterilizing, 8 ounce, for W. T. & Co.'s Sterilizer, 10c, 10c dozen
Bottle Brushes, wire handle, 10c
Bottle Cleaners, patent, 10c
Cleantone, Nurses, complete, 35c

Baby Rattlers.

All Rubber, 25c, 25c and 50c
Rubber and Bone, 25c, 25c and 50c
Metal, 25c

Baby Combs.

Ivory, 25c and 50c
Blue Celluloid, 25c and 50c
Pink Celluloid, 25c and 50c

Baby Powder Boxes.

White, Blue and Pink Celluloid, 90c, 50c and 75c

Baby Brushes.

White Handle Hair Brushes, 25c, 35c and 50c
Blue Handle Hair Brushes, 25c, 35c and 50c
Pink Handle Hair Brushes, 25c and 50c

THE PLAIN TRUTH

Is what we want to tell you.

Our prices are lower, terms easier.

WHAT MORE DO YOU WANT?

Every buyer will appreciate the above statement. When our store is visited you receive courteous and polite attention. We are here to show goods.

PHONE 761. PHONE 761.

T.J. FAMBRO FOR FURNITURE
87 & 89 PEACHTREE ST.

All steel Japanned Springs\$2.50
Woven Wire Springs\$1.50
Rip Van Winkle Mattresses.

The famous Perfection Mattresses.
All grades and quality of
Mattresses at Low Prices
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BABY CARRIAGES AND MATTING

Claim special attention this week among our many bargains. Any Carriage at 10 per cent on cost. You can buy on E-Z TER'IS.

Willingham & Co. Manufacturers, will sell all classes of Mill Work, Sash, Doors and Lumber AT COST FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS.

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GENERAL TRADE DIRECTORY.

Here Are Some of the Leading Business Houses in Atlanta:

BICYCLES.
Walthour & Selkirk, Agents for Cleveland, Envor and Pleving Bicycles, repairing a specialty; 35 South Pryor street.

BOOKS.
Gavan Book Co., 41 Peachtree Street. Religious Books, Bibles, Testaments, Catholic and Episcopal Prayer Books, School, Law, Medical Books, etc.
Glover's Book Store, 115 Peachtree Street. Stationery, School Books, new and second hand, and sold; Pictures framed to order; W. Walthour.
The Old Book Store, (Burke's), 115 Peachtree Street. Cheap School Books, etc. Specialties. Burke, P. B.Y., in charge. 40 Peachtree Street.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.
N. C. Spence Carriage Co., 135 Edgewood ave. Headquarters for all kinds of carriages, wagons, horse-drawn carriages, etc. Catalogue, 135 Edgewood ave.
H. J. FITE, Wholesale and retail, Buggies, Surreys, Harness, Whips, etc. Call on me. 62 Peachtree street.
GEORGIA BUGGY CO., 30 South Broad St. Fine Traps, Surreys, Buggies. Lowest prices for best work.
JOHN M. SMITH, First-class horse-drawn Carriages. 122 and 124 Auburn avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

CORNICIE AND ROOFING.
Moncrief, Dowman Co., 135 Edgewood ave. Headquarters for all kinds of carriages, wagons, horse-drawn carriages, etc. Catalogue, 135 Edgewood ave.
B. L. LILIENTHAL, Wholesale and retail, China, Crockery, Glassware, and Art Goods; 51 Peachtree street.

CLOTHING.
The Globe Shoe & Clothing Co., 91 Whitehall street. Send for samples and catalogue.
Excelsior Steam Dye & Cleaning Works. All kinds of dyeing and cleaning.

CLEANING AND DYEING.
Southern Dye & Cleaning Works, Make old clothes good as new, and 24 Walton street.

DENTISTS.
W. P. & L. W. BURT. All Dental operations guaranteed to please. Prices reasonable. City and country patronage solicited. Chamberlin-Brown building.

DECORATIONS.
Atlanta Wall Paper Co., Dealers in Paints and Wall Papers; estimates; 25 East Hunter street.

ENGRAVING.
Gate City Engraving Co. Cuts for all purposes. Chas. A. Manton, Manager. Constitution building.

FLORISTS.
THE C. A. DAHL CO., Cut Flowers, Seeds, Bulbs and Plants; flowers delivered to any point; wholesale and retail; 10 Martin street.

FURNITURE.
M. H. Abbott, Household Furnishings, Furniture, Baby Carriages, etc. Write for catalogue, 135 Edgewood ave.
Wood & Beaumont, 85-87 Whitehall, 70-72 S. Broad. Furniture, Baby Carriages, etc. Write for catalogue. 53 Peachtree street.
R. S. Crutcher, Furniture, Mattings, Rugs, Window Shades, Baby Carriages, etc. Write for catalogue. 53 Peachtree street.

Fresco Painters.
Georgia Paint & Glass Co., Fred G. Painter, Fresco Painter, Church and Home. 40 Peachtree St.

GROCERS.
The C. J. Kamper Grocery Co. Headquarters for reliable Food Products. Supplying hotels, clubs and parties.

HARDWARE.
King Hardware Co., Wholesale and retail Hardware, Stores, Trunks, Bedsteads, and General Household Furnishings.

HOTELS.
Hotel Jackson, Opposite Union Depot. High class commercial and family hotel. European plan, \$1 and up. American plan, \$2 and \$3 per day.

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Stilson, Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry. Reliable goods, fair dealing and bottom prices. 55 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.
E. LINECK, 17 N. Pryor. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. If you have repairs work and want it done satisfactorily at reasonable prices, send it to me.

LITHIA WATERS.
Bowden Lithia Water, A positive cure for all kidney, bladder and stomach troubles. Bowden Lithia Springs, Ga. 10 Peachtree street.
Austell Lithia Water, Lithia Water Co., 83 Peachtree ave. Phone 100.

LAUNDRY.
Trio Steam Laundry, Wilson & Harris, Proprietors. The leading laundry in Georgia. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.
GUTHMAN STEAM LAUNDRY. Agents wanted in other parts. 130 Peachtree Street, Peachtree.

INFANTS' GOODS.
BOWMAN BROS. Lithographing and Printing. 72 Whitehall street. Send for catalogue of Arnold's Best Specialties and Complete Sets.

MONUMENTS.
Venable & Collins Granite Co., American and Foreign Granite.

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AVERY & McMILLAN, General Machinery, Engines, Boilers, etc. speciality; 51 and 53 South Forsyth street.

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Dr. J. W. Blosser & Son, Manufacturers of Dr. Blosser's Catarrh Cure. Sample mailed free. 11, 12 and 13 Grand Hotel.

OPTICIANS.
Kellam & Moore, Scientific Opticians and leading manufacturers of fine eyeglasses, 30 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

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Dr. Hathaway & Co., 224 S. Broad St., Atlanta's leading and expert physicians and specialists in all delicate diseases peculiar to women.

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Mrs. J. F. Brannon, M. D., Practice limited to women and children. Call on or write. Telephone 1025. Office at 8 S. Pryor street.

PRINTING.
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Franklin Printing and Pub. Co., Printing, Binding and Electrotyping. Geo W. Harrison, Mgr. 101 North Pryor street.
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Chas. W. Thurmond, Picture Frames made to order. 25 per cent discount on new orders. Mail orders promptly executed. 101 North Pryor street.
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SAM WALKER, Picture Frames made to order. Picture Mountings, Artistic. Wholesale and retail; 10 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

PAINTS.
The Tripod Paint Co., Manufacturers, Importers, Dealers. Painters and decorators. Supplies. Store and Office: 41 and 43 Alabama street.

RUBBER STAMPS, ETC.
Southern Rubber Stamp Works, Rubber Stamps, Ink Pads, etc. Markers, 50c, prepaid. Send for catalogue. 21 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

RESTAURANTS.
French Restaurant, No. 4 E. Wall St., next to Kimball House. Everything in first class style and reasonable.

SAFE REPAIRING.
Atlanta Safe and Lock Works, Lock, Safe and Scale experts. Repairing a specialty. 52-54 N. Broad street.

SPECIALISTS.
Dr. H. F. Askam, Chronic Diseases, Private Diseases and Diseases of Women. Send stamp for question list. Kiser Building.

TEAS AND COFFEES.
The Great A. & P. Tea Co., High Grade Coffees, Pure Teas, Spices, etc. Ceylonia. 100 Food Tea, S. C. S. 25 Whitehall street.

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D. H. Shields & Co., Agents Hartford Typewriters and all kinds of typewriter office supplies. 5 South Pryor street.

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Maier & Volberg, Furniture upholstered and repaired. Mattresses re-covered. Made to order. Write for estimate. 27 West Mitchell street.

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Drs. Carnes & Carnes, Veterinary Hospital. Office, horse-shoeing shop and drug store, clipping department, 135 Marietta street. Phone 100.

WHOLESALE FRUITS AND PRODUCE.
James M. Wallace, Wholesale Fruit, Produce and Commission Merchant, 23 South Broad street.
E. B. Williams & Co., Jobbers in Fruits and Produce. Wholesale Commission Merchants, 45 S. Broad street.

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BUCK GIVES THE TIP

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and Fleetwing Bicycles
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Books on specialty, 7
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me for postmaster here if I were in accord
with their political views, or if they could
rid themselves of their blinded devotion to
party, and I further believe that if it had
not been for these conflicting views in
regard to our political opinions the protest
against my appointment would never have
been filed at Washington. Very respect-
fully,
G. A. MILLER.

NEW YORK GETS A MAJORITY

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEES MEET
AND ADOPT RESOLUTIONS.

Representation Each Section Is To
Have in Greater New York
Convention.

New York, June 8.—A conference of the
Republican committee of New York, Kings,
Queens and Richmond counties comprised
in Greater New York, was held yesterday.

A resolution was adopted in spite of protest
of Jacob Worth, the Brooklyn leader.

The practical effect of this is to give New
York county 191 votes in the Greater New
York convention, Kings 122, Queens 18 and
Richmond 7, thus permitting New York to
control the convention.

Another resolution was adopted, notwith-
standing Mr. Worth's opposition, instruct-
ing the chair to appoint a committee to
be composed of one member from each of
the county delegations, with power to
call the republican city convention of the
city of New York for the year 1897, the
member to cast the number of votes to
which his county is entitled in the conven-
tion.

Mr. Miller's appointment is a thorn in
the side of the average Jonesboro demo-
crat. They bitterly despise his political
career, and he was twice a candidate for
tax collector of the county on the populist
ticket. He has been raised up by the
populist party as a republican but as a
populist.

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FOES TO FREE LUNCH, THESE SALOON MEN

Leading Ones Declare That Lunch
Counters Should Go.

DRAW A BAD CLASS OF TRADE
Are Expensive, Objectionable and Utterly
Useless, They Say.

SYSTEM HAS FEW SALOON FRIENDS

The Army of Free Lunch Patrons
Stomped by Prospect of Being
Without Their Lunches.

I sit here on the water plug tonight and
sigh. No more for the days so long gone by.
Bright golden days, now so full of
mirth.

That now they're gone the very earth
Seems dark with these bleak, lunchless
other days.

When with their cruel modern ways
Banish free lunch.

The times have changed, new men are on
the scene.

New in council, new behind the beer
And vacant, bald, deserted stands the coun-
ter there.

Where once filled high was free lunch ev-
erywhere.

And, outcasts, we may search the city o'er
In vain for food, barred in the door.
Our erstwhile goal.

So sit I here tonight in this sad gloaming,
Resting on the water plug after vain roam-
ing.

In strange new fields for food to eat,
Weary my brain and tired my feet,
I pause here now and curse the hour
Which lifted to the post of power

Men with hearts so steeled to human woe
That they, without a thought should bid
The free lunch go.

And leave us all bereft.

—Free Lunch Song.

The lunch counters at the different booze
emporiums were unusually crowded yester-
day. The habitués looked hungry, even
paler than usual, for the edict has gone
forth that the free soup and pretzels will
in all likelihood be abolished. There is
no joy, therefore, among Atlanta's roys-
nosed tipplers, many of whom enjoy their
principal meals at the free lunch counters.

There was a merry twinkle in the eyes
of the saloon keepers, however, as the old
infallibles, or rather "infallibles," walked
with a swagger up to the counters and
greedily partook of their cheese and beans,
for the saloonists are inclined to think they
will be favored with such visitations not
much longer.

But the free eaters, prompted by awful
visions of long seasons of emptiness, are
entering a strong protest against the coun-
cil granting the petition of the liquor men
to dispense with the free lunch counters.

They say it would be an outrage, a dis-
grace on a civilized community, not to be
able to buy a glass of beer with trimmings.
"Atlanta should keep step in the grand
stagger of metropolitan ideas," stated a
veteran, "whistle-greaser yesterday after-
noon." "It would be a shame for our fair
city to retrograde to such an extent as to
dispense with free cheese."

He immediately proceeded to get on the outside
of three pretzels, four sandwiches and a hand-
ful of beans—without beer, as usual.

But notwithstanding the vehement objec-
tions that are being waged on the external
nation of free lunches by the poorer class,
the majority of the local saloonists seem
to be heartily in favor of the proposed
change. They advance all kinds of argu-
ments, the most of which are not very com-
plimentary to their customers. Several of
the more prominent saloonists are in favor
of keeping the counters, however, and will
use the influence of the city council to
decide the split among the liquor men, there-
fore, and the outcome of the fight is specu-
lative.

What the Saloon Men Say.

Mr. S. H. Hester, manager of the Kimball
house bar, is decidedly in favor of abolishing
the lunch counters altogether.

"I see no reason," said he yesterday, "why
the lunch counters should continue to
cost an extra expense and do nothing but
little good, of any. We used to serve fine
lunches, but quit it, and since the change
have a much better trade, as I am a
better class of customers. If Atlanta was
a six-o'clock dinner town it would be differ-
ent, for the people would want a lunch
here at noon, but we eat three meals a day,
and therefore lunch is not needed."

John P. Buckalew, of "Buck's Place," was
equally as strong against the counters.

"There is no doubt," said he, "that
these infernal lunches are the sources of a
great imposition on us. A man can come in
here and get a beer and a good lunch for
10 cents. He can go to the other place and
get a beer and a good lunch for 10 cents.
In the long run he can get a first-class
dinner for 10 or 15 cents. It costs us five
cents to draw the best class of trade, and
the lower classes of trade. It is a losing in-
vestment and I say let the lunches go to
hell."

There Is a Different View.

Mr. Philip Breitenbacher took a decided-
ly different view from the foregoing.

"I think the lunch counters are a good
thing," said he, "for it has proved one of
the profitable sources of my business. I
think it is justly due the customer that we
give them something to eat with their
drinks, for it helps digestion and makes
them feel much better. My average busi-
ness does not cost me over one-twenty-fifth of
a cent, and I guess I serve as much as any
place in the city. I have found also that a
lunch counter draws the best class of trade,
and I do not think the council has any
more right to dispense with this feature of
our business than to dispense with a bar-
gain counter in a dry goods store."

"This free lunch business is all foolish-
ness," said D. V. Gifford, of "The Office."
"It is a useless expense and caters to a
class who are not good customers. They
come in here at noon because they have no
other place to get something to eat, sit
around in our chairs, wear out the furni-
ture and eat our grub, only buying a glass
of beer. Why, it's a shame!"

A. L. Tennis, of the Big Bonanza, was
also against the free lunches, and could
not see in feeding the people for nothing
such a great expense. His lunch cost
him from \$3 to \$4 a day, and he considers
it a losing investment.

"Will Have To Give a Meal Next."

"Jerusalem!" exclaimed one of the prop-
rietors of the Hoffman "This lunch busi-
ness is nothing but a dead expense, and attracts
people who come here for nothing else but
to eat. This lunch business is about to
run away with us, anyway. Three years
ago it began with only pretzels, and if it
keeps on we will have to present an elab-
orate menu card to every customer who
spends a nickel with us in future. We sal-
oonists have all been forced into it by
competition, and I cannot see that it ben-
efits trade. Let the free eating gang go
hungry for awhile!"

Ernest Naylor, of the "Opera," was
perhaps the most charitable man in the
bunch. "I don't care," said he, "whether
the free lunches go or not. There is no
money in it, I admit, but I do not regret
that it costs me every day to feed the poor
fellow who come in here. I think it is a
charitable act, for some of them certainly
need it. The lunches attract a poorer class
of trade, but it is good to feed the poor
hungry ones eat. I don't care what they do
with the counters."

EXPLODING BOILER KILLS 20

PORTIONS OF IT KILLED PEOPLE
MANY YARDS AWAY.

Earthquakes Were Felt in State of
Oaxaca and Did a Small Amount
of Damage.

Mexico City, Mex., June 8.—Earthquakes
were experienced Sunday in the state of
Oaxaca, and some damage was done on
the isthmus of Tehuantepec, where lightly
constructed houses were cracked. One
shock lasted forty seconds.

A boiler exploded yesterday in the
print works of Noriega Bros. in Puebla,
causing the death of twenty or more per-
sons, the number not being positively
known, as it has been impossible to remove
the debris caused by the explosion.

A part of the boiler was carried high
in the air and crashed through the roof of a
house in the neighborhood, killing an old
man and three children.

An iron beam from the works was hurled
through the roof of another house, carry-
ing away a portion of the front and bal-
cony and literally burying it.

A fireman three blocks from the scene
of the explosion had his head torn off.
Troops surrounded the depot and laborers
are searching for the bodies.

WILCOX & WHITE ASSIGN
WERE WELL-KNOWN ORGAN
MANUFACTURERS.

Was Caused by Business Depression
and the Failure of Branch Houses
Since 1890.

Meriden, Conn., June 8.—The Wilcox
& White Organ Company, one of the largest
manufacturers of organs in the United
States has made an assignment.

Some months ago it was known that the
concern was in financial difficulties, but
at that time the stockholders and a num-
ber of Meriden business men got together
and it was understood that matters had
been satisfactorily adjusted.

The company was organized in 1876 and
established many branch houses through-
out the country, where its goods were sold,
the company taking notes for the goods.
Later these branch houses were sold out
and the company assumed the notes, be-
came the indorsers and negotiated them.

In this way banks in Meriden and else-
where had a great many notes bearing the
company's indorsement.

On account of the business depression
some of the banks were unable to continue
their accommodation to the company. J. H.
White, of the company, was unable to
give a statement of the assets and liabil-
ities today.

The direct liabilities, he said outside of
the contingent liabilities would not exceed
\$75,000. More than 50 per cent of the li-
abilities was caused by the failure of branch
houses in 1890.

During the past five years the company
has done an annual business of from \$250,-
000 to \$300,000.

The factory was closed this morning.
There were about 120 hands employed and
the company has a large number of or-
ders unfilled.

SAVANNAH TROOPS TO GRIFFIN
First Regiment and Chatham Artil-
lery Left Last Night.

Savannah, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—The
First regiment, Infantry, Georgia volun-
teers and the Chatham Artillery, unat-
tached, left the city at 10 o'clock last night
on a special train over the Central railroad
for Camp Northern at Griffin for a week's
tour of duty.

The companies averaged forty men each,
carrying a total of about 240. The regi-
ment was joined at Pooler by the 10th
Light Infantry and at Dover by the 10th
Rifles of Statesboro. Each of these com-
panies carries about thirty men.

The Savannah Volunteer Guards, the
Georgia Hussars and the Savannah naval
militia escorted the regiment and the Chat-
tanooga to the depot, headed by a brass band,
and the boys were sent off with flying col-
ors. The encampment will be in charge of
Colonel A. R. Lawton, of the First regi-
ment, so that during the week the regi-
ment will be in command of Lieutenant
Colonel Peter Reilly.

Both Major Edward Karow, of the First,
and Major W. S. Rockwell, of the second
battalion of the regiment, accompanied
the Georgia Hussars and the Savannah
troops and they expect to return much
benefited by their experience.

Toney Goes to Nashville.

Mr. M. T. Toney, a prominent young
business man who has been with Mr. Sam-
uel Wilkins for several years, has accepted
a position with Mr. George W. Brooke,
of this city. He left last night for Nash-
ville, Tenn., where he will assume his new
duties, and his many friends wish him
much success.

They Have Made \$500 Bond.

Amey, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—J. M.
Jenkins and R. L. Mitchell, the young pro-
duce brokers who have been in jail here
since last Friday, have made a bond of \$500
each.



Never Mind the Headlines

ANNOUNCEMENT

On account of tearing down of buildings adjoining our store we find that we are forced to discontinue our auction sales, which were begun for the purpose of closing out our stock. During the next two days our establishment will be transferred to numbers 7 and 9 West Alabama street, next to Linsen store, which is being specially fitted up for our purpose. Our special sales having been interrupted at the height of success, we still have a handsome stock and will continue selling at the low prices which have proved so attractive to the public recently. We will be ready for business on Thursday and will be pleased to have our friends and customers to visit our new establishment, Nos. 7 and 9 West Alabama.

J. P. STEVENS & BRO., Jewelers.

there's only one thing that you need for that chronic kidney complaint—

"phosphate gin"

the great healer—equally good for distress of the stomach and urinary troubles. try it.

thousands of voluntary testimonials prove its worth. be sure to get the genuine—in round bottles

gin phosphate remedy co.

atlanta.

distributed by

"b & b,"

atlanta.

OPUM

and Whiskey Habits

cured at home with

out-pain. Book of

testimonials sent FREE.

J. M. WOOLEY, M.D.

Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Tryon St.

"Better Late Than Nerve."

THE ABOVE OLD ADAGE

is as forceful now as ever

and suffering ones will re-

joice when they hear of the won-

derful efficacy of.....

AFRICANA BLOOD PURIFIER.

Hundreds who have become

discouraged.....

By trying a score of other remedies

and upon whom the best of physicians

failed, here it was too late, heard of the

greatest of all medicines,

...Africana...

The Sure Cure of all Blood

Diseases.

For Sale by all Druggists.

EXPERT and Scientific Treat-

ment can be obtained of one

who has had 20 years' experience

in the treatment of the following

Private Diseases:

Syrphilis, Stricture,

Gonorrhea, Glue, Scurvy,

Syphilis, Stricture,

Gonorrhea, Glue, Scurvy,

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